

**CTURP**

Centre for Tropical  
Urban and Regional  
Planning



## **Cloncurry Shire Community Plan**

### **Attachment 1: Demographic Profile of Cloncurry Shire**

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## **About the Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning**

The Centre for Tropical Urban and Regional Planning (CTURP) is a multi-disciplinary research group established within the School of Earth and Environmental Science (SEES) of James Cook University. CTURP was established in 1993 in response to the need for a substantial focus toward the urban, regional and environmental planning within Northern Australia.

CTURP aims to contribute to improving planning practices in urban, regional and remote tropical locales. CTURP provides high quality tertiary education, training and research focusing on the discipline of Urban and Regional Planning in a tropical context.

### ***Rural and Remote Specialists:***

CTURP has undertaken a range of research projects with rural, remote and resource dependent communities. These have included: Community Plans, Structure planning (roles and functions of small towns and service centres), Social Impact Assessment, and Social Infrastructure Assessment.

### ***Environmental Planning:***

CTURP is committed to the use and development of qualitative research methods to approach complex environmental, disaster management and planning issues. Our goal is to enhance and create a broader community understanding of the role and potential of social planning practices to address contemporary natural resource management issues.

### ***Tropical Urban Planning:***

CTURP is located in the tropics and well positioned to provide advice and research on a range of matters that are unique to tropical locales. This includes urban disaster mitigation strategies, tropical architecture, tropical food production and distribution, planning with, for and in Indigenous communities. We are committed to engaging in the academic debates that critically interrogate the production and circulation of tropical knowledge.

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## Executive Summary

### What is a Community Plan?

A Community Plan is a planning document that looks at medium and long range community needs and aspirations. The Plan is used to inform all other Council planning processes, including corporate planning, strategic land use planning and infrastructure planning.

The Local Government Act 2009 requires Council to create a Community Plan. There is no specific format or process that a Council must go through to create a Community Plan, each Council develops their own approach to meet the needs of the respective communities.

### The Cloncurry Community Plan

The Cloncurry Shire is working with James Cook University (JCU) and the communities within the Shire to develop their Community Plan. This report summarises the demographic characteristics of the Cloncurry Shire.

The demographic profile of the Cloncurry Shire community, illustrates that the community shares many demographic features common to communities where the predominant economic activity within the shire includes mining and mine support activities. These demographic features are a result of the presence of temporary workers and long distance commuters who are counted on Census nights, and whose presence invariably impacts upon the local community, affecting education, housing, household composition and employment to name a few.

This demographic profile also tells us that the Cloncurry community is quite different to the Queensland community, and whilst performing better in some aspects such as unemployment, income and labour force participation, there are other aspects that Cloncurry should do better, in particular education and addressing socio-economic disadvantage.

To briefly summarise a sample of the key findings:

- Cloncurry is home to greater numbers of working age people and these people enjoy higher wages than their Queensland counterparts. There are many more males than females in all age cohorts from 5 years of age all the way to 84 years of age, leading to a large degree of gender imbalance in certain age cohorts.
- Cloncurry's overall population is highly dependent upon mining activities occurring within the shire. Whilst population rise and fall cannot be directly attributed to certain mining activities such as construction and decommissioning, population change can generally be linked to mine expansion and contraction activities. These changes in the population from one Census period to the next roughly lie between 15 and 20 percent. It is expected that there will be minimal population growth to 2031.
- Incomes are higher in Cloncurry than for Queensland, and incomes are higher in Cloncurry than in other smaller centres such as Dajarra. Higher incomes are not evenly distributed. For example males enjoy higher incomes than females because males are employed more commonly in mining and service related industries that support mining. The majority of weekly individual incomes in Dajarra are in the \$150 to \$249 bracket. The Census data suggests issues related to equality occurring across Cloncurry Shire – with opportunities to earn a good income limited for some.
- Cloncurry scored low on indexes of Socio-Economic Disadvantage. Additional research is likely to uncover areas of extreme Socio-Economic Disadvantage given that the presence of temporary workers and long-distance commuters in the mining industry may be raising SEIFA scores to levels greater than what they would be (if such work arrangements were less common).
- There is a significant drop in the age cohort 15 to 19 years, which is likely to be attributed to students leaving Cloncurry to complete their high school education

outside of the shire. This in turn has impacts upon tertiary education rates and potentially population levels. Tertiary education rates are lower in Cloncurry than for Queensland and it is possible that these students who leave Cloncurry to complete their schooling may never return.

- The percentage of family household types has fallen over time, and the percentage of couple families with children is the family household type that has decreased the most. These have been replaced with increases in non-family household types such as lone, group and other household types.
- The housing market in the shire is small, and although real estate and Census statistics show no indication of housing stress and affordability issues, this is in conflict with primary data obtained as part of Community Plan surveying by the research team. It is known that a significant proportion of rental accommodation is subsidised in Cloncurry Shire and these subsidies aren't captured through available Census statistics.

## 1.0 Demographic Profile

Information to prepare this demographic profile has been derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) time series data and community and Indigenous profiles, unless otherwise stated. Cloncurry data is derived from the Cloncurry (S) Queensland Statistical Local Area and data for Queensland, used for comparative purposes, is derived from Queensland STE 3 which forms the balance of Queensland.

### 1.1 Population

Population data for Cloncurry Shire is provided in Table 1.1. According to 2006 Census data, the population of Cloncurry Shire based on place of enumeration (where people spent Census night) was 4,015 persons. This represents a decrease from 2001, where the population was 4,828 persons but an increase from the 1991 and 1996 Census where the population was 3,382 and 3,898 persons respectively.

Census data based on place of usual residence (where people normally live) shows significant variation from enumeration data in terms of overall numbers but follows a similar trend in terms of population increase and decrease.

**Table 1.1: Population of Cloncurry LGA at Census date.**

	<i>Count of persons by Census date</i>			
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>
<i>Place of enumeration</i>	3,382	3,898	4,828	4,015
<i>Place of usual residence</i>	Data unavailable	3,144	3,849	3,139
<i>% difference</i>		19.3	20.3	21.8

The differences between place of enumeration and place of usual residence figures are likely partially attributed to the presence of fly-in fly-out or other forms of long distance commuter (LDC) work arrangements within the mining industry which are common to the shire. The population statistics provided in Table 1.1 highlight that large fluctuations in the population can occur between Census periods. Whilst the fluctuations cannot be directly attributed to specific mining expansion and contraction activities, anecdotal evidence suggests that population change coincides with construction, operation and decommissioning activities occurring within the mining industry.

As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, the estimated resident population of Cloncurry LGA was 3,384 persons, or 0.1 percent of the State's population. The average annual growth rate in Cloncurry Shire LGA between 2005 and 2010 was -0.3 percent, compared with 2.5 percent growth for the State. As illustrated in Tables 1.2 and 1.3, OESR predictions indicate that the shire will have relatively stable population growth over the coming decades, with an estimated resident population of approximately 3,844 persons in the year 2031, with

Cloncurry LGA accommodating 4.5 percent of the population of Western Regional Queensland. The projected growth from 2011 to 2021 is a result of assumed net positive migration, based on assumptions of further activity in mineral and energy resource extraction across most of Western Regional Queensland. The majority of population growth is expected to occur outside of Cloncurry Shire in Mt Isa and Maranoa, with 71 percent of growth in these districts. Stable population growth in Cloncurry (versus high population growth in surrounding districts) is likely to have negative implications for future service delivery within Cloncurry Shire, with service provision typically focussed in growth areas (OESR, 2011).

**Table 1.2: Estimated and projected population for Cloncurry LGA\***

	<i>Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2006</i>		<i>Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2021</i>		<i>Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2031</i>	
	<i>number</i>	<i>% of region</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of region</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of region</i>
<i>Cloncurry LGA</i>	3,366	4.7	3,779	4.8	3,844	4.5

\*Where Region is Western Regional Queensland, which is defined as the statistical divisions of South West, Central West and North West.

**Table 1.3: Estimated population change for Cloncurry LGA**

	<i>Total population change 10 years to 30 June</i>			<i>Average annual population change 10 years to 30 June</i>		
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2031</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2031</i>
<i>Cloncurry LGA</i>	173	345	65	0.5	0.3	0.2

The majority of the Cloncurry shire population resides in Cloncurry township. In 2006, the estimated resident population of the township was 2,384 persons (approximately three-quarters of the shire population) and OESR places this figure at 2,587 persons at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

### 1.1.1 Indigenous Population

At the time of the 2006 Census, based on place of usual residence there were 705 persons in the Cloncurry Shire who stated they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, or 22.5 percent of the total population (compared to 3.3 percent in Queensland). The numbers of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons for Cloncurry and Queensland are provided in Table 1.4 for comparative purposes. Based on place of enumeration figures, the number of Indigenous persons has fallen steadily in the shire across Census periods. In 1996 the Indigenous population was 831, falling to 809 in 2001 and decreasing further to 705 Indigenous persons in 2006 (a fall of almost 15.2 percent). To compare, the Indigenous population for Queensland has risen from 95,518 persons in 1996 to 112,772 persons in 2001 and 127,644 in 2006 (representing an increase of approximately 15.3 percent between 1996 and 2006).



**Table 1.4: Number of persons by Indigenous status (a), Cloncurry LGA, 2006**

<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>Aboriginal</i>	<i>Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Both (b)</i>	<i>Total indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous proportion (%)</i>	<i>Non-indigenous persons</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
<i>Cloncurry</i>	668	15	22	705	22.5	2164	3139
<i>Queensland</i>	98,716	18,374	10,488	127,578	3.3	3,552,041	3,904,532
<i>Region as % of Queensland</i>	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	N/A	0.1	0.1

(a) Based on place of usual residence

(b) Applicable to persons who are of 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin'

(c) Includes Indigenous status not stated

## 1.2 Age and Gender distributions

As illustrated in Table 1.5, according to the 2006 Census the most common age groups in Cloncurry Shire, based on place of enumeration, were the 25-34 year age group followed by the 34-44 year age group. Cloncurry Shire shows a greater concentration of working age people than is generally seen in Queensland but less persons in the 5-14 year age bracket and less persons in the senior age brackets from 55 years onwards. This could be attributed to school age children leaving the shire for education elsewhere, and senior persons leaving the shire due to limited health or a lack of options for 'aging in place'.

**Table 1.5: Percentage of Population by Age (a) in Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

<i>Age group:</i>	<i>Cloncurry Shire</i>			<i>Queensland</i>
	<i>1996 Census</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>	<i>2006 Census</i>	<i>2006 Census</i>
<i>0-4 years</i>	8.4	7.4	6.9	6.4
<i>5-14 years</i>	14.4	11.6	12.7	13.8
<i>15-19 years</i>	5.23	5.7	5.2	6.9
<i>20-24 years</i>	9.5	8.5	8.6	7.0
<i>25-34 years</i>	19.6	21.4	17.7	13.4
<i>35-44 years</i>	15.6	17.1	15.2	14.5
<i>45-54 years</i>	12.1	13.8	14.7	13.7
<i>55-64 years</i>	8	8	11.3	11.4
<i>65-74 years</i>	5.1	4.3	5.2	7.1
<i>75-84 years</i>	1.8	1.5	1.8	4.4
<i>85 years and over</i>	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.4
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Based on place of enumeration

In 2006 the ABS Census data indicated that of 3,139 persons who reside in Cloncurry (based on place of usual residence), 54.2 percent were male and 45.8 percent female. The sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) was 118.3 males to 100 females. Table 1.6 indicates the sex ratio's across all age groups based on the 2006 Census.

**Table 1.6: Age and Gender distributions (a), Cloncurry Shire 2006**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
<i>Total persons</i>	1,701	1,438	3,139	118.3
<i>Age groups:</i>				
<i>0-4 years</i>	133	164	297	81.1
<i>5-14 years</i>	265	237	502	111.8
<i>15-19 years</i>	108	85	193	127.1
<i>20-24 years</i>	158	127	285	124.4
<i>25-34 years</i>	287	244	531	117.6
<i>35-44 years</i>	238	191	429	124.6
<i>45-54 years</i>	234	180	414	130.0
<i>55-64 years</i>	164	113	277	145.1
<i>65-74 years</i>	71	49	120	144.9
<i>75-84 years</i>	34	27	61	125.9
<i>85 years and over</i>	8	21	29	38.1

(a) Based on place of usual residence

Table 1.7 provides a comparison of sex ratio's based on enumerated figures. For the same Census period, of 4,015 persons present in Cloncurry Shire on Census night (and excluding overseas visitors), 58.9 percent were male and 41.1 percent were female. The sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) was 143.5 males to 100 females. Figures based on place of enumeration include workers who temporarily resided in Cloncurry on Census night, such as long distance commuters.

**Table 1.7: Age and Gender distributions (a), Cloncurry Shire 2006**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
<i>Total persons</i>	2,366	1,649	4,015	143.5
<i>Age groups:</i>				
<i>0-4 years</i>	122	155	277	78.7
<i>5-14 years</i>	268	242	510	110.7
<i>15-19 years</i>	116	92	208	126.1
<i>20-24 years</i>	199	145	344	137.2
<i>25-34 years</i>	425	286	711	148.6
<i>35-44 years</i>	406	206	612	197.1
<i>45-54 years</i>	379	211	590	179.6
<i>55-64 years</i>	278	177	455	157.1
<i>65-74 years</i>	125	85	210	147.0
<i>75-84 years</i>	39	34	73	114.7
<i>85 years and over</i>	9	16	25	56.3

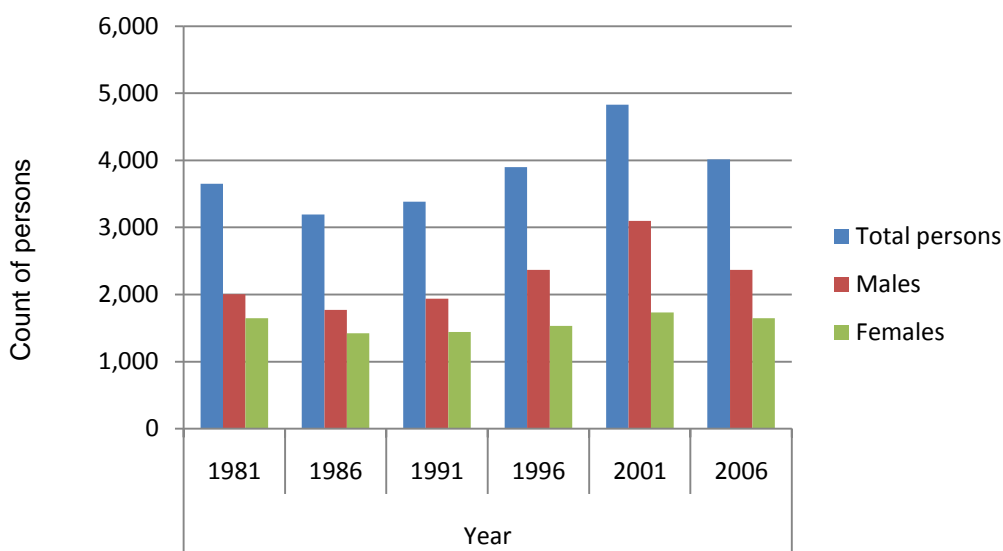
(a) Based on place of usual residence

Table 1.8 and Graph 1.1 shows the gender distribution in Cloncurry Shire, based on place of enumeration, from 1981 to 2006. This illustrates that the sex ratio has risen steadily from 1981 to 2006. It should be noted that construction and commencement of two large mining projects in the area occurred between 1996 and 2001.

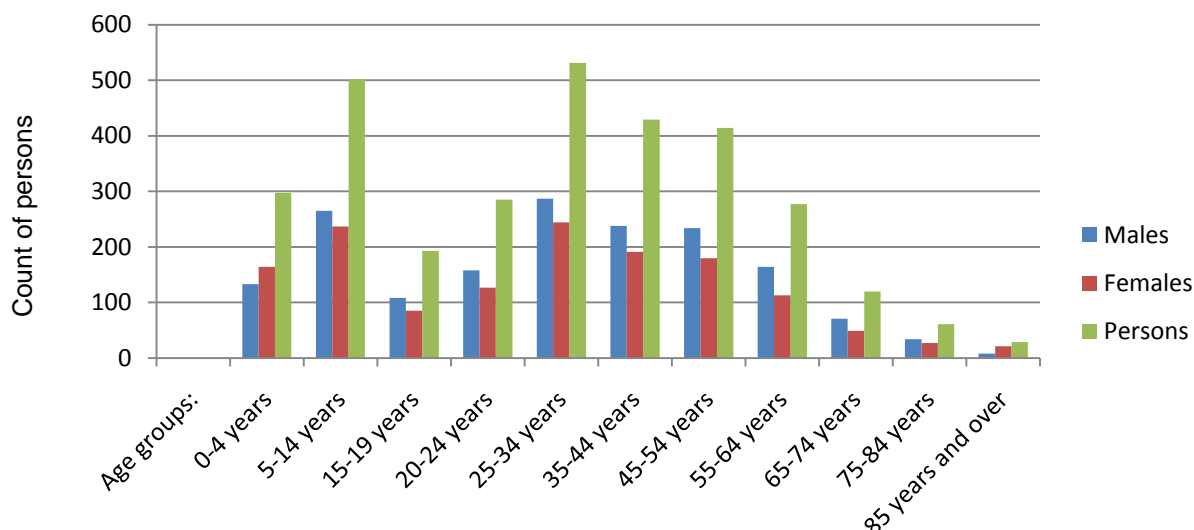
**Table 1.8: Gender distribution (a) Cloncurry Shire 1981 to 2006**

	<i>Census date</i>					
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>
<i>Total persons</i>	3,651	3194	3,382	3,898	4,828	4,015
<i>Males</i>	2,006	1,773	1,940	2,366	3,097	2,366
<i>Females</i>	1,645	1,421	1,442	1,532	1,731	1,649
<i>Sex ratio's</i>	121.9	124.8	134.5	154.4	178.9	143.5

(a) Based on place of enumeration

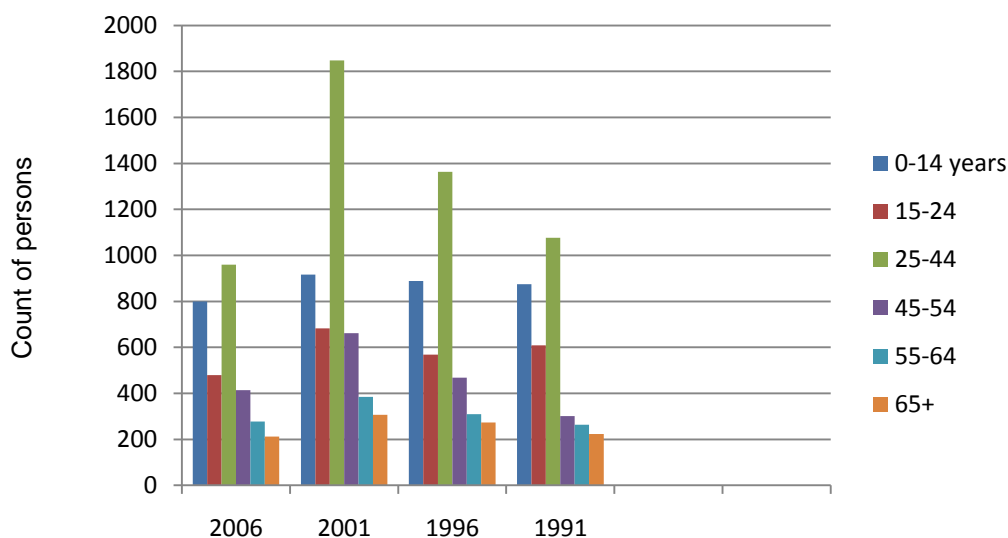
**Graph 1.1: Gender distribution Cloncurry Shire 1981 to 2006**

For Queensland, in June 2010 the sex ratio was estimated to be 99.9 males to 100 females (ABS 2010 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia). Whilst sex ratio's typically vary across LGA's, Table 1.7 shows considerably high ratio's of males to females across several age brackets. Sex ratio's can be used to describe the in and out migration for particular age groups. From the ratios it can be seen that there are consistent in migrations of working men from the 25 to 74 year bracket. This is typical of areas experiencing resource sector development. In later years, the sex ratio crudely indicates mortality. In general, there are more males than females in the earlier years, however after age 75 there are more women than men as a result of higher deaths among men in their later years of life. The gender ratio imbalances have implications for policy direction. For example, reductions in long distance commuting as the preferred work arrangements in favour of shire residency must mitigate issues created by gender imbalance. Graph 1.2 shows the age of Cloncurry Shire residents based on place of usual residence by gender for the 2006 Census, illustrating some gender imbalance.



**Graph 1.2: Age of population by gender, Cloncurry Shire 2006 (place of usual residence).**

The following graph illustrates the distribution in age brackets over a fifteen year period. The number of persons in the 0-14 year cohort has decreased from 2001 to 2006. However in the absence of 2011 data it is impossible to draw any conclusions regarding the continuation of this trend. There was a 52 percent drop in numbers in the age cohort 25-44 between 2001 and 2006, compared with an overall population decrease of only 17 percent, thus the cohort 25-44 is overrepresented in the population decrease between 2001 and 2006.



**Graph 1.3: Age cohorts 1991 to 2006, Cloncurry Shire**

### 1.2.1 Indigenous Age and Gender distributions

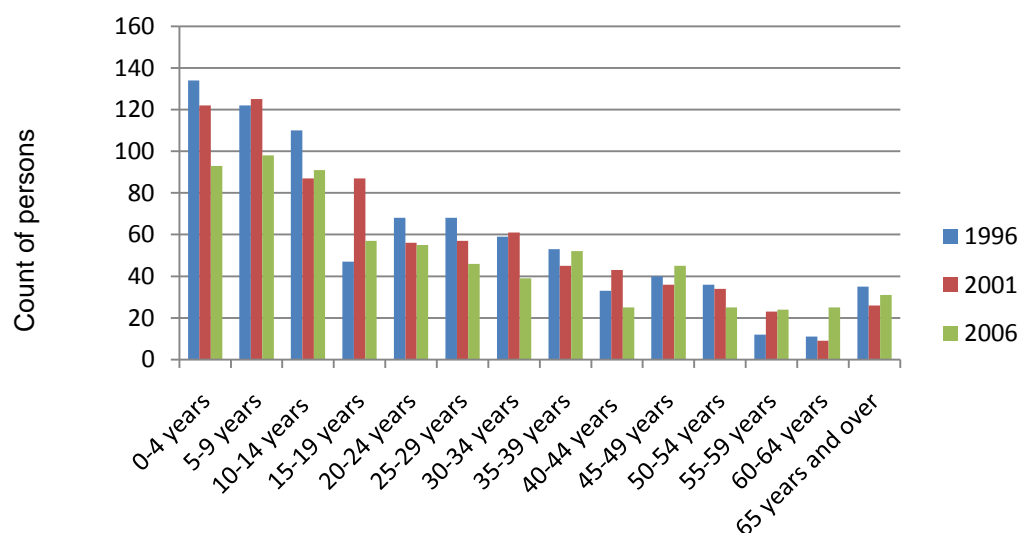
Table 1.9 and Graph 1.4 illustrate the change in population characteristics for Indigenous persons in Cloncurry Shire from 1996 to 2001. In 1996 there were 828 persons who described themselves as Indigenous Australians (26% of the population), in 2001 there were 811 Indigenous Australians (21.4%) and in 2006 there were 706 (or 22.5% of the

population). The Indigenous male population has exceeded the female indigenous population up until the 2006 Census, when females exceeded males by 8 persons (1.1%).

**Table 1.9: Indigenous Age and gender distributions (a), 1996, 2001 and 2006, Cloncurry Shire**

	1996 Census			2001 Census			2006 Census		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 years	67	67	134	53	69	122	35	58	93
5-9 years	65	57	122	67	58	125	47	51	98
10-14 years	60	50	110	49	38	87	52	39	91
15-19 years	27	20	47	45	42	87	32	25	57
20-24 years	36	32	68	31	25	56	30	25	55
25-29 years	35	33	68	31	26	57	22	24	46
30-34 years	32	27	59	29	32	61	17	22	39
35-39 years	29	24	53	27	18	45	23	29	52
40-44 years	19	14	33	24	19	43	14	11	25
45-49 years	18	22	40	17	19	36	28	17	45
50-54 years	21	15	36	15	19	34	10	15	25
55-59 years	7	5	12	13	10	23	13	11	24
60-64 years	3	8	11	5	4	9	14	11	25
65 years and over	18	17	35	9	17	26	12	19	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>706</b>

(a) Based on place of usual residence

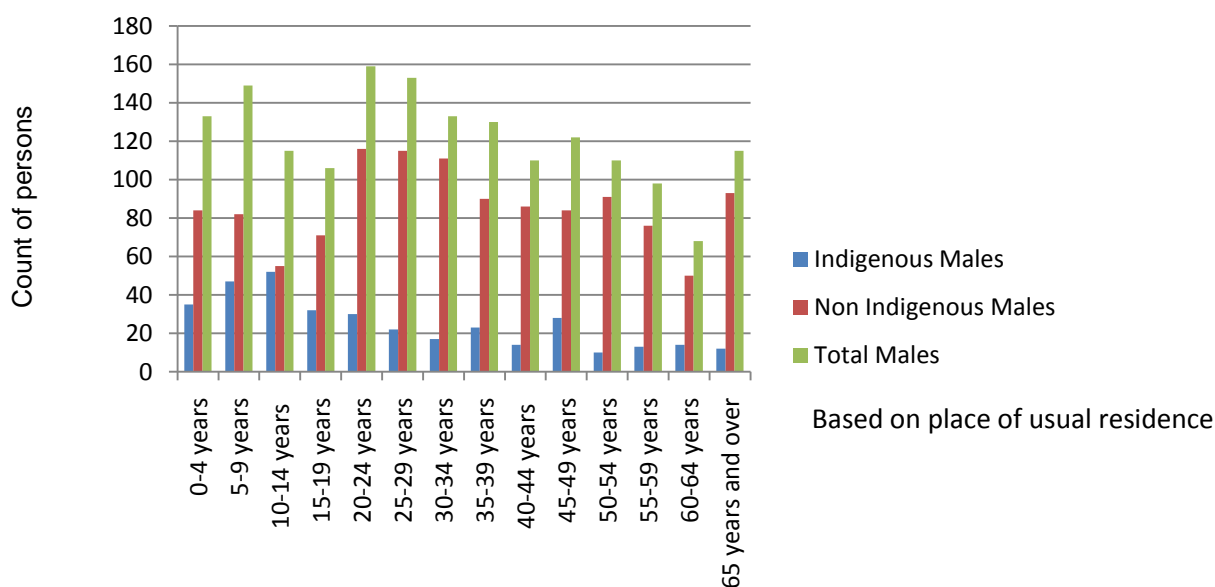


**Graph 1.4: Total number of Indigenous persons, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

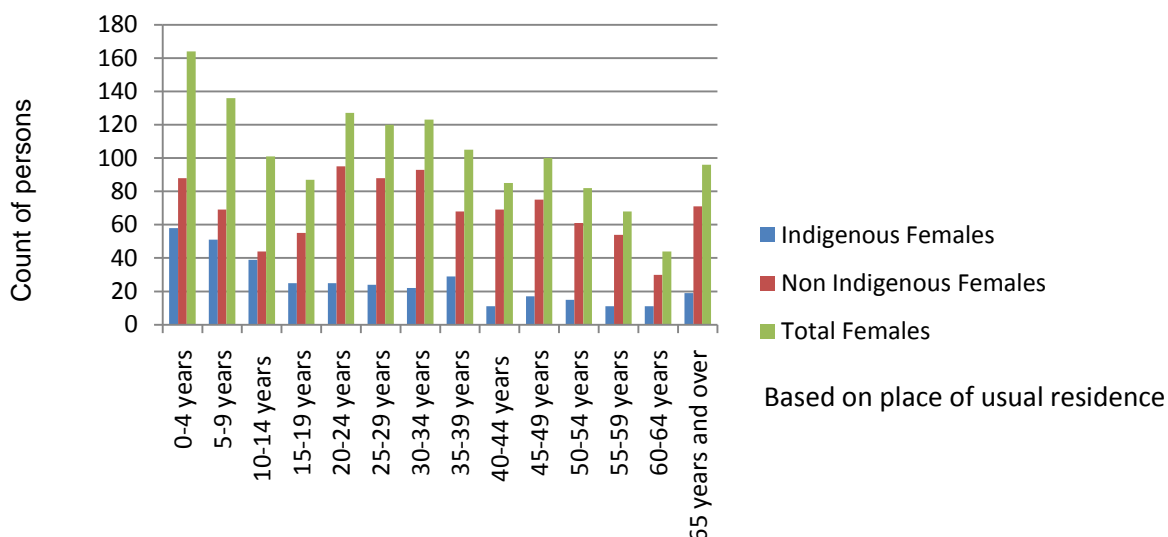
Notable features of Graph 1.4 include that the number of indigenous persons in the age cohort from 0-14 years has fallen considerably between 1996 and 2006, in 2001 there was a

large increase in the number of indigenous persons in the 15-19 year age cohort, which fell close to 1996 levels again in 2006. The indigenous population across the three Census periods for age cohorts 20-54 years was also relatively stable, with the exception of an increase in 2006 of indigenous persons in the age cohort 55-64 years.

Graph 1.5 and 1.6 provide comparisons of Indigenous and non-Indigenous age distributions for Indigenous males and females for the 2006 Census. For males, where the numbers of non Indigenous males rises steadily from 10 to 24 years, the numbers of Indigenous males falls. This could be attributed to Indigenous students (particularly in Dajarra) that leave home to go to a residential high school outside of the Shire, taking up residence outside of Cloncurry Shire. Numbers of non-indigenous males between the ages of 10-14 years in Cloncurry Shire drops dramatically from levels seen in the 5-9 year cohort, which may also represent a movement of that cohort to attain education outside of Cloncurry Shire. The only distinct patterns in the distribution for non Indigenous males are high numbers of males aged between 20 and 34 that live in the Shire by comparison to other times with the exception of the over 65 years of age group.



**Graph 1.5: Indigenous and non Indigenous males, Cloncurry Shire 2006**



**Graph 1.6: Indigenous and non Indigenous females, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

The number of Indigenous females decreases from birth until the 15 to 19 age group where the numbers remain relatively stable. This is a pattern shared by non Indigenous females in the Shire and again may be attributed to leaving the Shire for secondary and tertiary studies. However, the number of non Indigenous females in the 20 to 34 year cohort is highest (much like their male counterparts). In general terms it would appear that for non Indigenous persons, Cloncurry is comprised of young families with parents in the 20 to 35 years age bracket. This has implications for the provision of social infrastructure and services namely education (concentration in early to middle school years), health (obstetrics, maternity and child health), provision of sport and recreation facilities and sports fixtures for young children and parents and an absence of critical mass to supply services to youth (aged 10 to 15) who do not live in the Shire.

### 1.3 Income

As indicated in table 1.10, median individual, family and household incomes in Cloncurry Shire are higher than those same incomes for Queensland, based on place of usual residence.

**Table 1.10: Median individual, family and household income, Cloncurry Shire and Queensland, 2006**

<i>Selected medians</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Cloncurry Shire</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
<i>Median individual income (a)</i>	\$/week	612	476
<i>Median family income (b)</i>	\$/week	1,348	1,154
<i>Median Household Income (b)</i>	\$/week	1,165	1,033

(a) Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over

(b) Applicable to occupied private dwellings. It excludes families where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and households where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent on Census night.

Table 1.11 (see over) depicts weekly incomes based on 2006 Census data for the Cloncurry population based on place of usual residence.



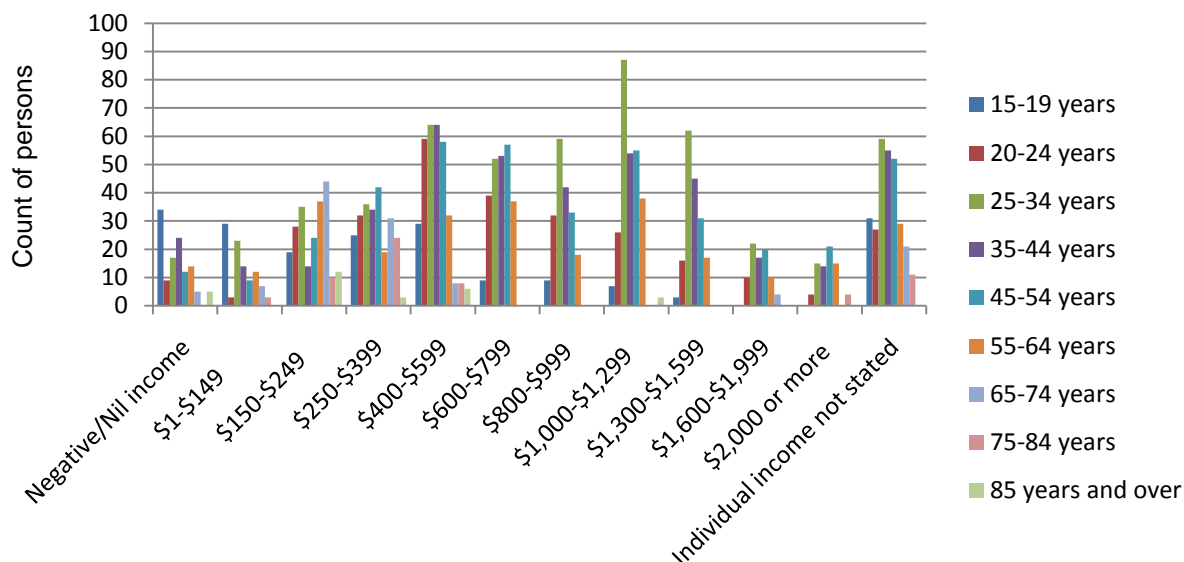
**Table 1.11: Cloncurry Shire Gross Individual Weekly Income for males and females, Cloncurry Shire 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)**

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	Total
<b>MALES</b>										
Negative/Nil income	20	0	7	10	5	3	0	0	0	45
\$1-\$149	11	0	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	22
\$150-\$249	9	19	9	3	9	17	29	6	3	104
\$250-\$399	12	8	12	13	13	10	14	10	3	95
\$400-\$599	16	27	23	25	29	17	8	5	3	153
\$600-\$799	5	23	28	25	24	26	0	0	0	131
\$800-\$999	9	22	31	20	16	12	0	0	0	110
\$1,000-\$1,299	7	14	65	38	46	25	0	0	3	198
\$1,300-\$1,599	3	16	46	38	28	14	0	0	0	145
\$1,600-\$1,999	0	6	19	14	15	10	4	0	0	68
\$2,000 or more	0	4	15	14	15	11	0	4	0	63
Individual income not stated	16	19	26	38	33	17	15	7	0	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,305</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>										
Negative/Nil income	14	9	10	14	7	11	5	0	5	75
\$1-\$149	18	3	18	14	9	9	4	3	0	78
\$150-\$249	10	9	26	11	15	20	15	4	9	119
\$250-\$399	13	24	24	21	29	9	17	14	0	151
\$400-\$599	13	32	41	39	29	15	0	3	3	175
\$600-\$799	4	16	24	28	33	11	0	0	0	116
\$800-\$999	0	10	28	22	17	6	0	0	0	83
\$1,000-\$1,299	0	12	22	16	9	13	0	0	0	72
\$1,300-\$1,599	0	0	16	7	3	3	0	0	0	29
\$1,600-\$1,999	0	4	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	15
\$2,000 or more	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	10
Individual income not stated	15	8	33	17	19	12	6	4	0	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,037</b>

Analysis of the income and age cohorts outlined in Table 1.11 show that based on place of usual residence, at the time of the 2006 Census there were 689 persons ages 15 years and over in the Cloncurry Shire who stated their gross individual weekly income was less than \$400 (29.4 percent of all persons aged 15 years and over). This was lower than the 39.7 percent recorded in Queensland.

In comparison, there were 73 persons aged 15 years and over in Cloncurry Shire who stated their gross individual weekly income was more than \$2,000 (3.1 percent of all persons aged 15 years and over). This compares with 2.9 percent in Queensland.

Graph 1.7 (derived from Table 1.11) illustrates the individual weekly income for each cohort and income bracket for shire residents (both male and female). The data shows that the age cohort 25-34 years clearly dominates the income cohorts from \$800 per week through to \$1,599 per week.



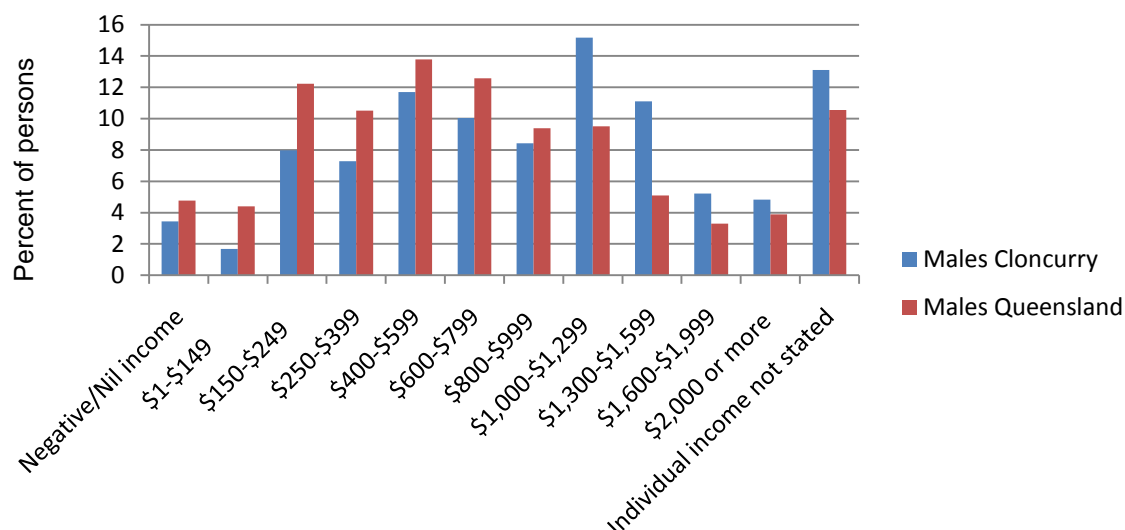
**Graph 1.7: individual weekly income, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

### 1.3.1 Income and Gender

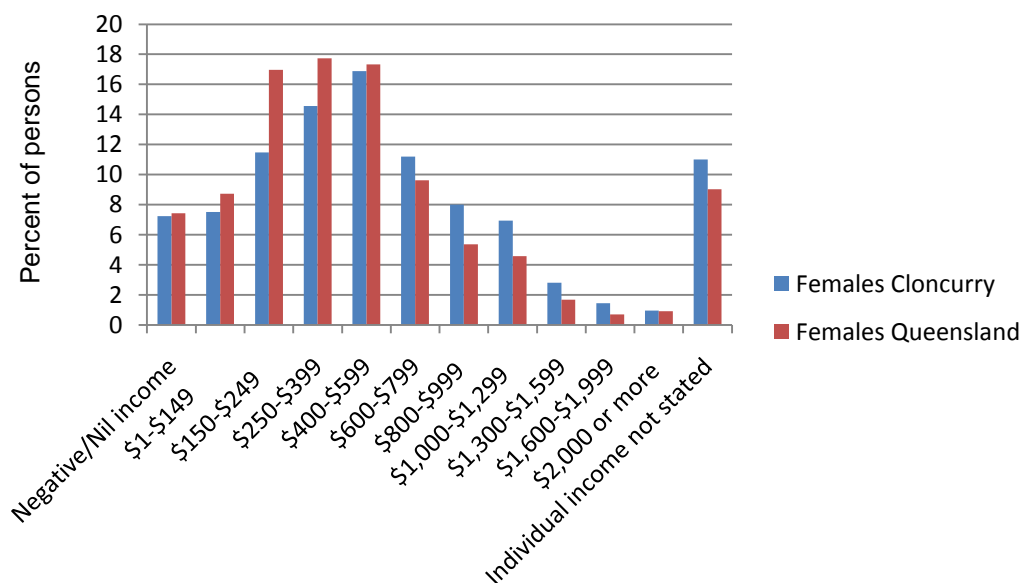
Table 1.12 and Graph 1.8 and 1.9 show a comparison between the percent gross individual income for males and females in Cloncurry and for Queensland (for persons aged over 15 years, based on place of usual residence).

**Table 1.12: Gross Individual Income, Cloncurry Shire and Queensland 2006**

	Males		Females	
	Cloncurry	Queensland	Cloncurry	Queensland
	%			
Negative/Nil income	3.45	5.1	7.23	7.6
\$1-\$149	1.69	4.45	7.52	8.7
\$150-\$249	7.97	11.1	11.48	15.6
\$250-\$399	7.28	9.8	14.56	16.7
\$400-\$599	11.7	13.0	16.88	16.7
\$600-\$799	10.04	12.6	11.19	10.3
\$800-\$999	8.43	9.9	8.0	6.2
\$1,000-\$1,299	15.17	10.3	6.94	5.4
\$1,300-\$1,599	11.11	5.7	2.8	2.1
\$1,600-\$1,999	5.21	3.6	1.45	0.9
\$2,000 or more	4.83	4.7	0.96	1.1
Individual income not stated	13.1	9.8	11.0	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

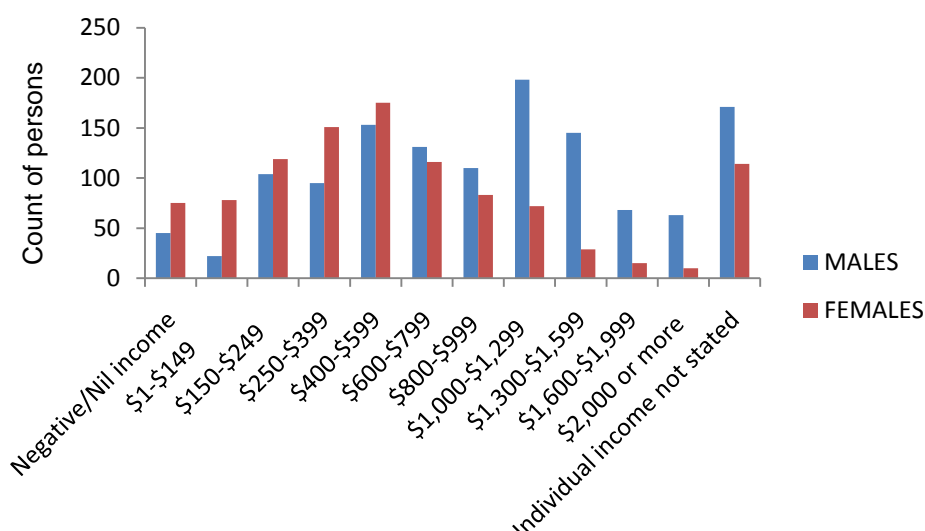


**Graph 1.8: Gross Individual Income for Males, Cloncurry Shire, 2006**



**Graph 1.9: Gross Individual Income for Females, Cloncurry Shire, 2006**

Graph 1.10 illustrates that in 2006 (based on place of usual residence) females dominated the lower individual income cohorts in Cloncurry Shire, with a reversal from the \$600-\$799 cohort onwards where males dominate the income cohorts. This is on par with income cohorts for Queensland as a whole, which shows a similar pattern in terms of income and gender.



**Graph 1.10: Male and Female Individual Incomes, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

ABS data indicates that the average Australian weekly cash wage for males in 2006 was \$1020.30 and \$677.80 for females. This compares to an average weekly wage in Queensland in 2006 for males of \$982.80 and \$652.00 for females (ABS 2006 Employee Earnings and Hours).

Of the male Cloncurry respondents who stated their income in the 2006 Census, 56% of the males earned \$999 or less, 19% earned between \$1000 and \$1299 per week, 14% between \$1300 and \$1600 per week and 10% earned over \$1600 per week. Of the female Cloncurry residents who stated their income in the 2006 Census, 62% earned less than \$599 per week, 24% earned between \$600 and \$999 per week, 8% earned between \$1000 and \$1299 per week, 3.7% between \$1300 and \$1600 per week and 2% earned over \$1600 per week.

The average weekly wage for a male working in the mining industry in 2006 was \$1825.60 and for females was \$1193.60. Only 10% of males in Cloncurry earned more than \$1600 per week in 2006, and 13.7% of females earned greater than \$1000 per week.

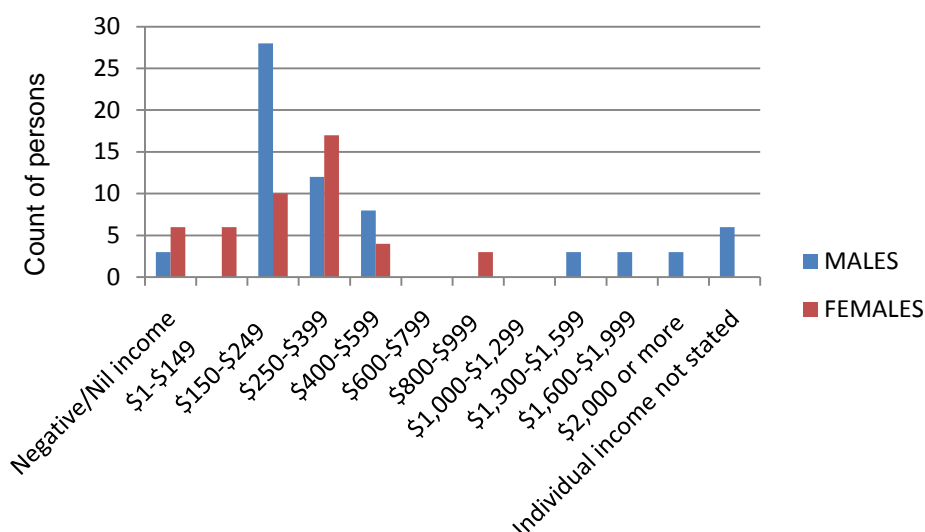
Incomes across geographic areas in Cloncurry Shire differ substantially. Table 1.13 and Graph 1.11 (over page) show the Individual weekly income for males and females for each age cohort for the township of Dajarra, based on place of usual residence.

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	Total
<b>MALES</b>										
Negative/Nil income	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
\$1-\$149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$150-\$249	7	11	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	28
\$250-\$399	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	12
\$400-\$599	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
\$600-\$799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$800-\$999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,300-\$1,599	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
\$1,600-\$1,999	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
\$2,000 or more	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Individual income not stated	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>										
Negative/Nil income	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
\$1-\$149	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
\$150-\$249	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	10
\$250-\$399	0	3	5	3	3	0	0	3	0	17
\$400-\$599	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
\$600-\$799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$800-\$999	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
\$1,000-\$1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,300-\$1,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,600-\$1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual income not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>

(a) Based on place of usual residence

**Table 1.13: Gross Individual Weekly Income (a) for Males and Females, Dajarra 2006  
(persons aged 15 years and over)**

Graph 1.11 shows that there are no females in Dajarra earning above \$1000 per week. The majority of males are earning between \$150 and \$249 per week and the majority of females between \$250 and \$399 per week.

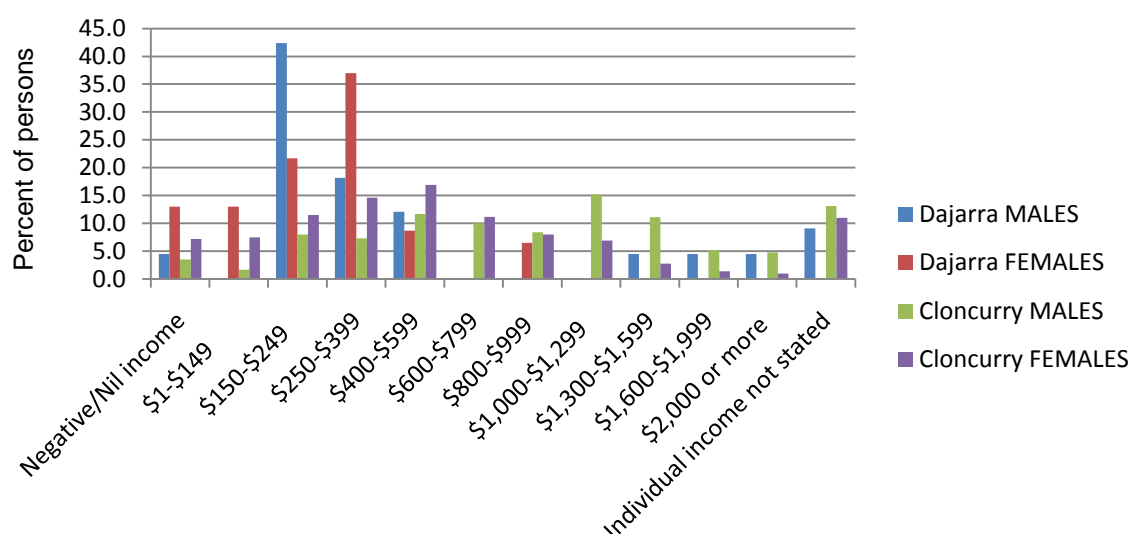


**Graph 1.11: Gross Individual Weekly Income for Males and Females, Dajarra 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)**

Table 1.14 and Graph 1.12 show comparisons of individual weekly incomes for Dajarra and Cloncurry Shire residents based on the percentage of persons in each income category. Over three quarters of Dajarra males and almost almost 95 percent of Dajarra females earn less than \$600 per week. This compares to Cloncurry where just over 32 per percent of males earn less than \$600 per week and just over 57 percent of females earn less than \$600 per week.

**Table 1.14: Comparison of gross individual income (percentage in each income category) Dajarra and Cloncurry Shire, 2006**

	<i>Dajarra</i>	<i>Cloncurry</i>	<i>Dajarra</i>	<i>Cloncurry</i>
	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
<i>Negative/Nil income</i>	4.5	3.5	13.0	7.2
<i>\$1-\$149</i>	0.0	1.7	13.0	7.5
<i>\$150-\$249</i>	42.4	8.0	21.7	11.5
<i>\$250-\$399</i>	18.2	7.3	37.0	14.6
<i>\$400-\$599</i>	12.1	11.7	8.7	16.9
<i>\$600-\$799</i>	0.0	10.0	0.0	11.2
<i>\$800-\$999</i>	0.0	8.4	6.5	8.0
<i>\$1,000-\$1,299</i>	0.0	15.2	0.0	6.9
<i>\$1,300-\$1,599</i>	4.5	11.1	0.0	2.8
<i>\$1,600-\$1,999</i>	4.5	5.2	0.0	1.4
<i>\$2,000 or more</i>	4.5	4.8	0.0	1.0
<i>Individual income not stated</i>	9.1	13.1	0.0	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Graph 1.12: Comparison of gross individual income (percentage in each category)  
Dajarra and Cloncurry Shire, 2006**

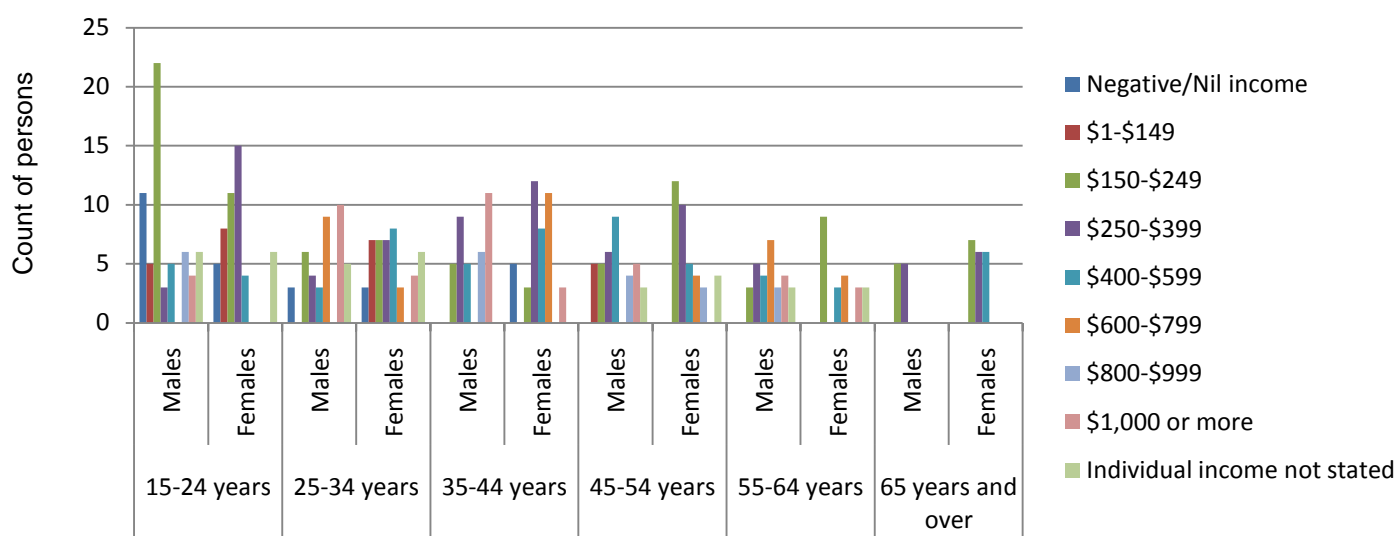
Only 4.5 percent of the population in Dajarra earned the equivalent of the average miners wage in 2006 (more than \$1825.60 per week). No Dajarra females earned the average wage for females in the mining industry (\$1193.60 per week). Low incomes in Dajarra may reflect high unemployment and have implications for the Community Plan to address socio-economic disadvantage.

### 1.3.2 Indigenous income

Table 1.15 and Graph 1.13 show Indigenous Individual Weekly Incomes for Indigenous persons in Cloncurry Shire, 2006, based on place of usual residence, count of persons aged 15 years and over.

**Table 1.15: Indigenous Individual Weekly Income, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

Individual income	15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65 years and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Negative/Nil income	11	5	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1-\$149	5	8	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
\$150-\$249	22	11	6	7	5	3	5	12	3	9	5	7
\$250-\$399	3	15	4	7	9	12	6	10	5	0	5	6
\$400-\$599	5	4	3	8	5	8	9	5	4	3	0	6
\$600-\$799	0	0	9	3	0	11	0	4	7	4	0	0
\$800-\$999	6	0	0	0	6	0	4	3	3	0	0	0
\$1,000 or more	4	0	10	4	11	3	5	0	4	3	0	0
Individual income not stated	6	6	5	6	0	0	3	4	3	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>



**Graph 1.13: Indigenous individual weekly income, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

## 1.4 Socio-Economic Disadvantage

Cloncurry SLA rankings based on the Socio-Economic Index of Disadvantage (SEIFA) derived from 2006 Census data indicate that Cloncurry residents as a whole are relatively disadvantaged. SEIFA scores and deciles for Cloncurry SLA are provided in table 1.16. All areas in Queensland are ordered from the lowest to highest scores for each index, and the lowest 10 percent of areas are given a decile number of 1 and so on, with 10 being the highest score and the least disadvantaged. Cloncurry SLA SEIFA scores are in the lower ranges, scoring in the lowest twenty percent for indexes relating to socio-economic disadvantage, economic resources and education and occupation. The relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage index ranked in decile 3, or in the lowest 30 percent (ABS SEIFA 2006).

**Table 1.16: SEIFA Index scores, Cloncurry SLA, 2006**

<b>SEIFA Index</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Decile</b>
Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage	930	3
Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage	927	2
Economic Resources	945	2
Index of Education and Occupation	910	2

The overall SEIFA ranking is provided in Table 1.17. The majority of the Cloncurry population is placed in Quintile 2 (54 percent) and Quintile 1 (37.6 percent). Quintile 1 is the most disadvantaged category (based on a ranking of 1 to 5, with 5 being least disadvantaged). Nil percent of the Cloncurry population was ranked 5 (or least disadvantaged), and only 8.3 percent received a ranking of Quintile 4 (OESR, 2011).

**Table 1.17: Socio-Economic Index of Disadvantage, Cloncurry Shire, 2006**

LGA	Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)
Percentage of population					
Cloncurry Shire	37.6	54.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
Queensland*	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

\*By definition, Queensland has 20 percent of the population in each quintile



## 1.5 Internal Migration

Insight into population transience can be derived from migration data. Table 1.18 shows the migration details for persons in Cloncurry Shire for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census based on place of enumeration. The percentage of persons living at the same address as one year ago has risen from 69.4 percent in 1996 to 74.2 percent in 2006. Those that lived at a different address as one year ago has fallen from 30.6 percent in 1996 to 25.8 percent in 2006. A similar trend can be seen for the address 5 years ago. There has been an increase in those living at the same address 5 years ago from 42.5 percent in 1996 to 45.6 percent in 2006. Those that lived at a different address 5 years ago has fallen from 57.5 percent in 1996 to 54.4 percent in 2006. Based on enumerated data, it can be concluded that population transience in Cloncurry Shire, has fallen over time.

**Table 1.18: Internal Migration, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

	1996	2001	2006
	<i>Percent of persons</i>		
Lived at same address 1 year ago(a)	69.4	72.8	74.2
Lived at different address 1 year ago(a)	30.6	27.2	25.8
Lived at same address 5 years ago(b)	42.5	41.4	45.6
Lived at different address 5 years ago(b)	57.5	58.6	54.4

(a) count of persons aged 1 and over

(b) count of persons aged 5 and over

Table 1.19 shows a comparison of internal migration based on address 1 year ago for Cloncurry Shire and Queensland (based on place of usual residence data). The data indicates that Cloncurry Shire residents are more transient than their Queensland counterparts. At the time of the 2006 Census, 24.0 percent or 741 persons were living at a different address one year earlier. In Queensland, 19.7 percent of persons lived at a different address one year earlier. In Cloncurry a greater percentage of residents who had lived at a different address 1 year ago resided in the same SLA (7 percent of Cloncurry residents versus 4.8 percent of Queensland residents).

**Table 1.19: Internal Migration - address one year ago for Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006 Census**

	<i>Cloncurry</i>		<i>Queensland</i>	
	<i>Count of persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Count of persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Same usual address 1 year ago as in 2006</i>	2,080	67.4	2,855,736	74.1
<i>Different usual address 1 year ago:</i>				
<i>Same Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	215	7	186,038	4.8
<i>Different SLA in:</i>				
<i>New South Wales</i>	34	1.1	42,744	1.1
<i>Victoria</i>	9	0.3	17,058	0.4
<i>Queensland</i>	405	13.1	424,094	11
<i>South Australia</i>	7	0.2	5,238	0.1
<i>Western Australia</i>	4	0.1	6,582	0.2
<i>Tasmania</i>	4	0.1	3,088	0
<i>Northern Territory</i>	13	0.4	5,209	0.1
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	0	0	3,063	0
<i>Other Territories</i>	0	0	29	0
<i>Total</i>	476	-	507,105	-
<i>Overseas</i>	29	1	57,580	1.5
<i>Not stated(a)</i>	21	0.7	8,411	0.2
<i>Total</i>	741	-	759,134	-
<i>Not stated(b)</i>	263	8.5	236,652	6.1
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,851,522</b>	<b>100%</b>

(a) Includes persons who stated that they lived at a different address 5 years ago but did not state that address.

(b) Includes persons who did not state whether they were usually resident at a different address 1 year ago.

Table 1.20 shows a comparison of internal migration based on address five years ago (based on place of usual residence) for Cloncurry and Queensland. A higher proportion of Queensland residents (5.1 percent) had the same address 5 years ago in 2006. In Cloncurry, a greater percentage of residents who had lived at a different address 5 year ago resided in the same SLA.

**Table 1.20: Internal migration - address five years ago for Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006 Census**

	Cloncurry		Queensland	
	Count of persons	Percent	Count of persons	Percent
Same usual address 5 years ago as in 2006	1,134	39.9	1,644,415	45
Different usual address 5 years ago:				
Same Statistical Local Area (SLA)	322	11.3	334,258	9.1
Different SLA in:				
New South Wales	65	2.3	141,266	3.9
Victoria	25	0.9	52,113	1.4
Queensland	845	29.7	957,882	26.3
South Australia	17	0.6	16,409	0.4
Western Australia	26	0.9	17,945	0.5
Tasmania	3	0.1	8,785	0.2
Northern Territory	33	1.2	13,765	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	0	0	9,559	2.6
Other Territories	0	0	43	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,014</i>	-	<i>1,217,767</i>	-
Overseas	58	2	159,540	4.4
Not stated(a)	23	0.8	23,663	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,417</i>	-	<i>1,735,228</i>	-
Not stated(b)	292	10.3	267,812	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,647,455</b>	<b>100%</b>

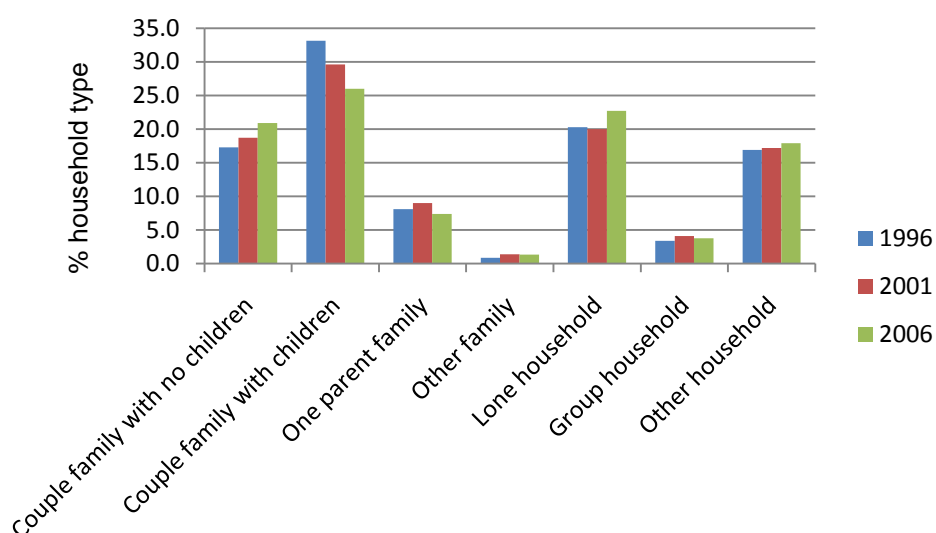
It can be inferred from this that Cloncurry residents show greater levels of transience than is exhibited for Queensland, however there is no evidence to suggest that Cloncurry is becoming more transient over time.

## 1.6 Family and household composition

Table 1.21 and Graph 1.14 show that the number of family household types (couple family with no children, couple family with children or one parent families) has decreased slightly from 59.4 percent in 1996 to 55.6 percent in 2006. Of these, couple families with children, whilst still making up the majority of household types, have shown the largest decrease, from 33.1 percent of all households in 1996 to 26 percent of all households in 2006. Alternatively, the percent of lone, group or other households other than family household types has increased from 40.6 percent of all households in 1996 to 44.4 percent of all households in Cloncurry Shire in 2006.

**Table 1.21: Household types, Cloncurry Shire 1996, 2001 and 2006**

Household type	1996		2001		2006	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Couple family with no children	192	17.3	225	18.7	245	20.9
Couple family with children	368	33.1	357	29.6	305	26.0
One parent family	90	8.1	108	9.0	87	7.4
Other family	10	0.9	17	1.4	16	1.4
<b>Total family households</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>55.6</b>
Lone household	226	20.3	241	20.0	267	22.7
Group household	38	3.4	50	4.1	45	3.8
Other household	188	16.9	208	17.2	210	17.9
<b>Total for lone, group, other</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>100</b>

**Graph 1.14: Household types, Cloncurry Shire 1996, 2001 and 2006**

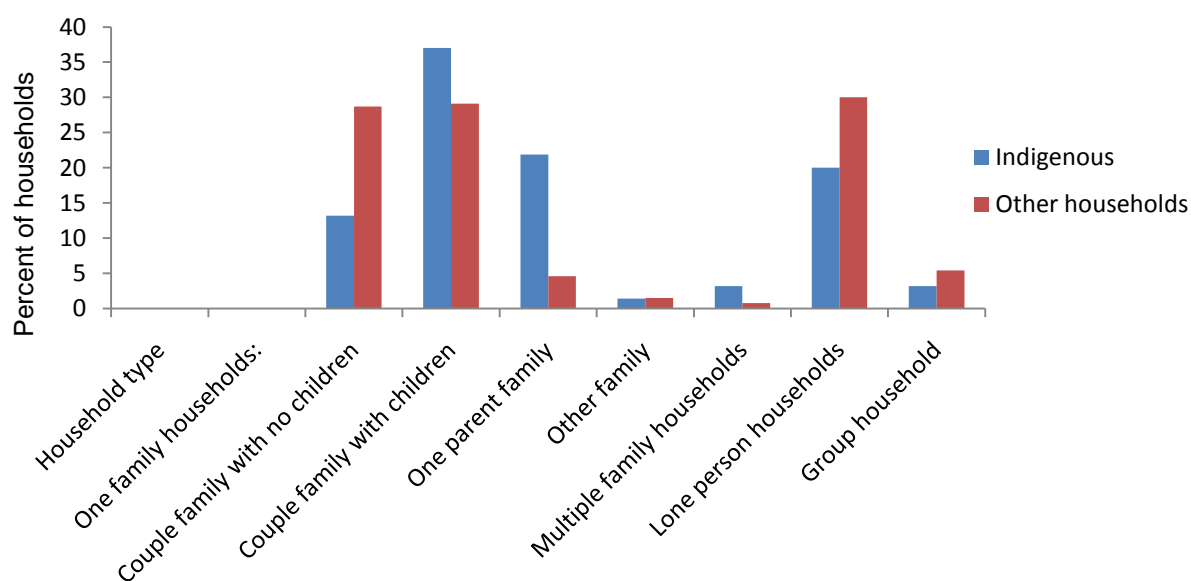
### 1.6.1 Indigenous family & household composition

Table 1.22 and Graph 1.15 shows household types at the time of the 2006 Census, based on counts of occupied private dwellings. *Indigenous households* had at least 1 Indigenous person residing at the time of Census, in comparison to other households who indicated no indigenous persons resident there at time of Census. This data illustrates that Indigenous households exceed non Indigenous households for couple families with children, one parent families and multiple family households. Households without an Indigenous person present were more likely to comprise couple families with no children, lone person households and group households. Of note, one parent families with an Indigenous person present exceed one parent families without an Indigenous person present by 17.3 percent.

**Table 1.22: Indigenous and Other Household Types (a), Cloncurry Shire 2006, occupied private dwellings**

	<i>Indigenous households</i>	<i>Other households</i>
<i>Household type</i>	Percent	Percent
One family households:		
Couple family with no children	13.2	28.7
Couple family with children	37.0	29.1
One parent family	21.9	4.6
Other family	1.4	1.5
Multiple family households	3.2	0.8
Lone person households	20.0	30.0
Group household	3.2	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Based on count of occupied private dwellings.



**Graph 1.15: Indigenous and Other Household Types, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

## 1.7 Education

### 1.7.1 Non-tertiary

Cloncurry is serviced by Cloncurry State School which caters for prep to year 12 and St Joseph's Catholic primary school. Higher education can be obtained through the Mount Isa Institute of TAFE Cloncurry campus.

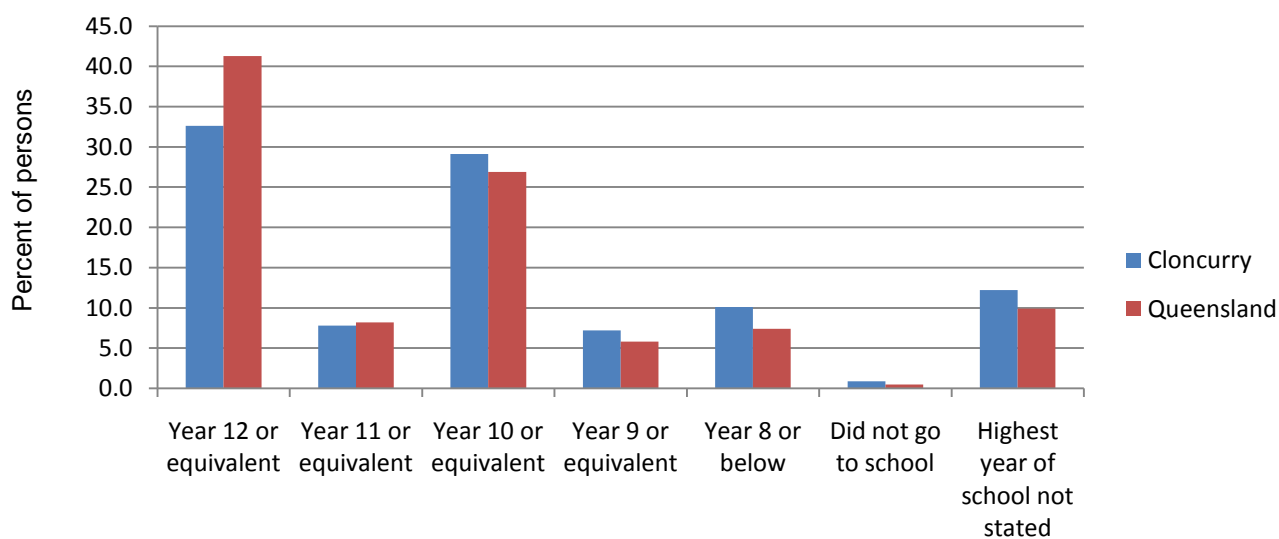
Table 1.23 and Graph 1.16 show 2006 Census education levels (the highest year of school completed) in the Cloncurry Shire compared to Queensland (based on place of usual residence). This shows that it is more common for residents to not go to school or for

students to complete years 8, 9 or 10 in Cloncurry than in Queensland, and it is less common for students in Cloncurry to complete years 11 or 12 compared to Queensland. The likelihood of students in Cloncurry completing years 11 or 12 was just over 9 percent less than that of Queensland, having a flow-on effect for tertiary education rates.

**Table 1.23: Highest year of school completed in Cloncurry Shire compared to Queensland, 2006**

<i>Education level*</i>	<i>Cloncurry</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
	Percent	
<i>Year 12 or equivalent</i>	32.6	41.3
<i>Year 11 or equivalent</i>	7.8	8.2
<i>Year 10 or equivalent</i>	29.1	26.9
<i>Year 9 or equivalent</i>	7.2	5.8
<i>Year 8 or below</i>	10.1	7.4
<i>Did not go to school</i>	0.9	0.5
<i>Highest year of school not stated</i>	12.2	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\*percent of persons aged 15 years and above, based on place of usual residence

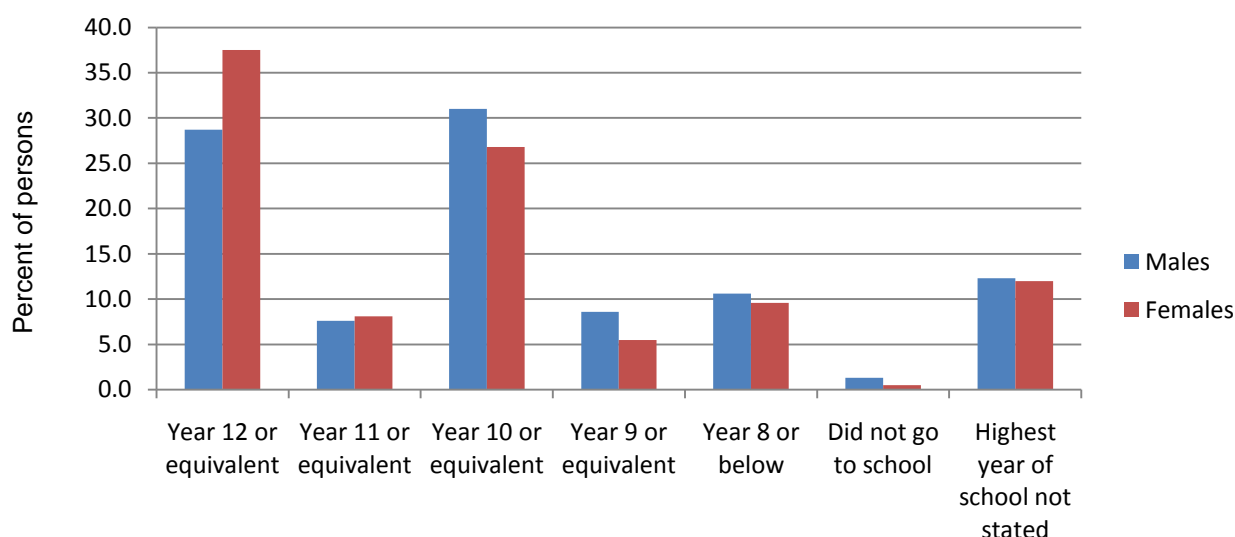


**Graph 1.16: Highest year of school completed in Cloncurry Shire compared to Queensland, 2006**

Table 1.24 and Graph 1.17 show the level of education attainment achieved in Cloncurry Shire for males and females based on 2006 Census data, place of usual residence. This shows that it is more common for females than males to achieve year 11 or 12 education, with males more likely to achieve years 8 or below, or year 9 or 10 education. Males were more likely than females to indicate they *did not go to school*.

**Table 1.24: Level of schooling completed for males and females, Cloncurry Shire 2006, persons 15 years and over**

Level of education attained	Males	Females
	Percent	
Year 12 or equivalent	28.7	37.5
Year 11 or equivalent	7.6	8.1
Year 10 or equivalent	31.0	26.8
Year 9 or equivalent	8.6	5.5
Year 8 or below	10.6	9.6
Did not go to school	1.3	0.5
Highest year of school not stated	12.3	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Graph 1.17: Level of schooling completed for males and females, Cloncurry Shire 2006, persons 15 years and over**

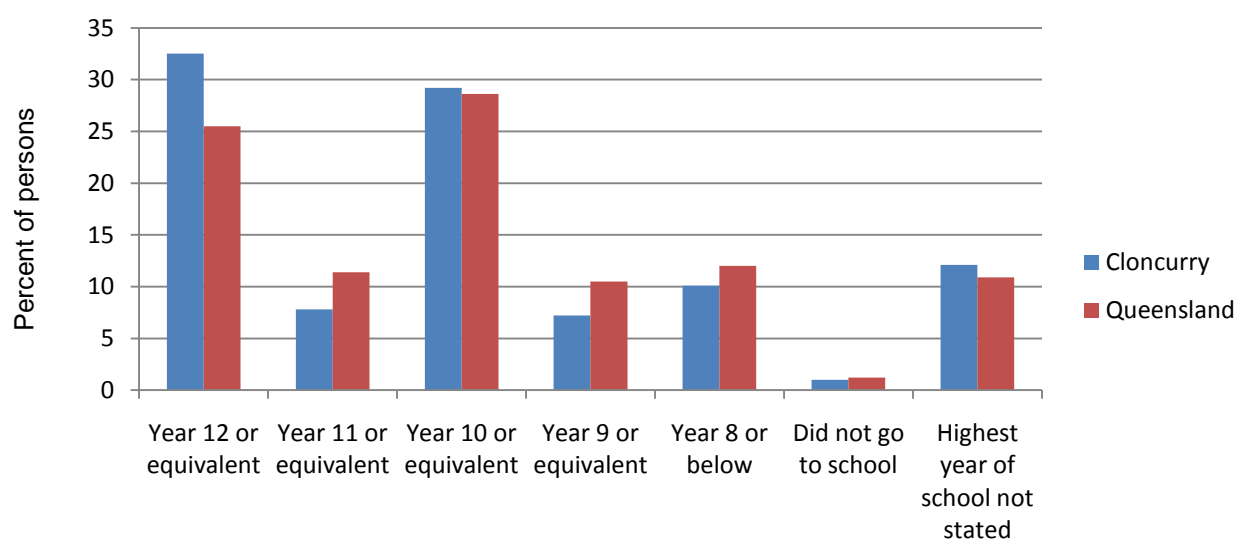
### 1.7.2 Indigenous non-tertiary (school) education

As illustrated in Table 1.25 and Graph 1.18, ABS Census data for 2006 indicates that Cloncurry Indigenous students are seven percent more likely to achieve a year 12 or equivalent education than Queensland Indigenous students and 0.6 percent more likely to achieve a year 10 or equivalent level of education. Collectively, Cloncurry Indigenous students are four percent more likely to achieve a grade of year 10 or equivalent education or higher than their Queensland counterparts.

**Table 1.25: Indigenous highest year of schooling completed, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

<i>Level of education attained*</i>	<i>Cloncurry</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
	<i>Percent</i>	
Year 12 or equivalent	32.5	25.5
Year 11 or equivalent	7.8	11.4
Year 10 or equivalent	29.2	28.6
Year 9 or equivalent	7.2	10.5
Year 8 or below	10.1	12
Did not go to school	1	1.2
Highest year of school not stated	12.1	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\*percent of persons aged 15 years and above, based on place of usual residence



**Graph 1.18: Indigenous highest year of schooling completed, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

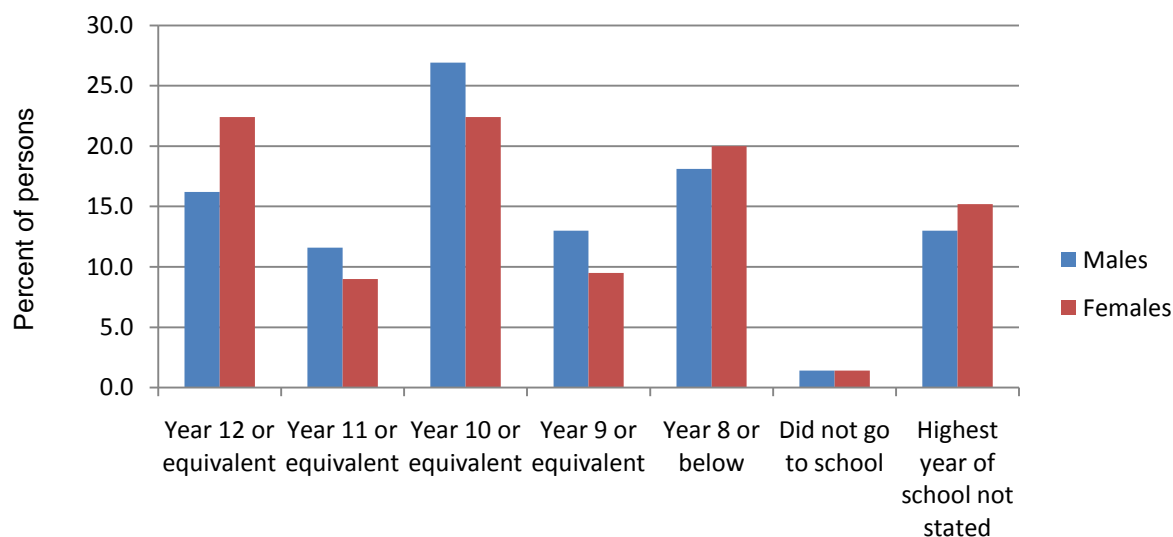


There were 426 Indigenous persons in the 2006 Census that were aged 15 years and over (based on place of usual residence). Of these, 216 were male and 215 were female.

Table 1.26 and Graph 1.19 show the level of education attainment achieved in Cloncurry Shire for Indigenous males and females based on 2006 Census data. This shows that it is more common for Indigenous females to achieve a year 12 or equivalent education and more common for Indigenous males to achieve a year 10 or equivalent education. Both males and females were equally likely to have *not gone to school*.

**Table 1.26: Level of schooling completed for Indigenous males and females Cloncurry Shire 2006, persons 15 years and over, place of usual residence**

Level of education attained	Males	Females
	Percent	
Year 12 or equivalent	16.2	22.4
Year 11 or equivalent	11.6	9.0
Year 10 or equivalent	26.9	22.4
Year 9 or equivalent	13.0	9.5
Year 8 or below	18.1	20.0
Did not go to school	1.4	1.4
Highest year of school not stated	13.0	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Graph 1.19: Level of schooling completed for Indigenous males and females Cloncurry Shire 2006, persons 15 years and over, place of usual residence**

### 1.7.3 Non-school qualifications

At the time of the 2006 Census, in Cloncurry Shire there were 1,018 persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification, 43.5 percent of the population of this age group. This compares with a rate for Queensland of 50.4 percent (OESR, 2011). In Cloncurry, there were 160

people with a Bachelor degree or higher, 92 persons with an Advanced Diploma or Diploma and 436 persons with a certificate. Of persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification, 15.7 percent had a bachelor degree or higher (26.0 percent in Queensland), 9.0 percent had an advanced diploma or diploma (13.1 percent in Queensland), and 42.8 percent had a certificate (35.5 percent in Queensland).

**Table 1.27: Non-school Qualifications for Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

Non-school education level	Cloncurry Shire		Queensland	
	Count of persons	Percent	Count of persons	Percent
Postgraduate Degree	14	1.4	60,402	3.9
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	3	0.3	36,176	2.3
Bachelor Degree	143	14	309,326	19.8
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	92	9	204,039	13.1
Certificate:				
Certificate nfd	34	3.3	46,733	3
Certificate III & IV(c)	368	36.1	471,772	30.2
Certificate I & II(d)	34	3.4	35,738	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>554,243</i>	<i>35.5</i>
Level of education inadequately described	7	0.7	42,841	2.7
Level of education not stated	323	31.7	353,841	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1560,868</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Count of persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification,  
Based on place of usual residence, nfd equals not further defined

#### 1.7.4 Indigenous non-school qualifications

At the time of the 2006 Census, in Cloncurry Shire there were 123 Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification, 12.0 percent of the Indigenous Cloncurry Shire population aged over 15 years. This compares with a rate for Queensland of 35.2 percent for Indigenous persons. In Cloncurry, there were 8 Indigenous people with a Bachelor degree or higher, 6 Indigenous persons with an Advanced Diploma or Diploma and 38 persons with a certificate. Of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification, 6.4 percent had a bachelor degree or higher (10.1 percent in Queensland), 4.9 percent had an advanced diploma or diploma (9.3 percent in Queensland), and 30.9 percent had a certificate (39.8 percent in Queensland). This indicates that Indigenous persons aged 15 years and above are less likely to have attained a non-school qualification than their Queensland counterparts.

**Table 1.28: Indigenous Non-school Qualifications, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

Non-school education level*	Cloncurry		Queensland	
	Count of persons	Percent	Count of persons	Percent
Postgraduate Degree	0	0.0	286	1.0
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	5	4.0	311	1.1
Bachelor Degree	3	2.4	2,195	8.0
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	6	4.9	2,568	9.3
Certificate:				
Certificate nfd	7	5.7	1,079	3.9
Certificate III & IV(c)	31	25.2	8,302	30.2
Certificate I & II(d)	0	0.0	1,575	5.7
<i>Total</i>	38	30.9	10,956	39.8
Level of education inadequately described	3	2.4	801	2.9
Level of education not stated	68	55.3	10,360	37.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,477</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Count of persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification, place of usual residence, nfd equals not further defined.

According to the Queensland Government the average weekly full time earnings for people with Certificate III level qualifications and above are at least 10 percent higher, and up to double, those without these qualifications (Queensland Government Department of Premier and Cabinet 2011). OESR (2011) education comparisons for the Shire suggest that only thirty percent of the resident population have a Certificate, Advanced Diploma or Bachelor degree. This in turn means that 70% of Cloncurry residents will earn less than those with at least a Certificate level qualification.

Education and training opportunities must be developed that will assist residents to achieve at a Certificate level education to be more competitive within the workplace.

### 1.7.5 Fields of study for non-school qualifications

Table 1.29 illustrates the non-school qualifications for fields of study from 1996 to 2006 for Cloncurry Shire. The vast majority of non-school qualifications are in Engineering and related technologies. The majority of non-school qualifications for Indigenous persons are also in engineering and related technologies, with 15 indigenous persons nominating qualifications in engineering and related technologies in 2006.

**Table 1.29: Non-school qualification, field of Study, Cloncurry Shire 1996 – 2006**

Non-school qualification: field of study*	1996 Census		2001 Census		2006 Census	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Natural and physical sciences	48	4.2	45	2.2	50	3.1
Information technology	3	0.3	15	0.7	13	0.8
Engineering and related technologies	381	33.3	583	28.9	494	31.1
Architecture and building	65	5.7	102	5.1	82	5.2
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	52	4.5	75	3.7	75	4.7
Health	74	6.5	107	5.3	79	5.0
Education	71	6.2	92	4.6	90	5.7
Management and commerce	61	5.3	89	4.4	122	7.7
Society and culture	31	2.7	47	2.3	62	3.9
Creative arts	3	0.3	6	0.3	16	1.0
Food, hospitality and personal services	50	4.4	71	3.5	79	5.0
Mixed field programmes(c)	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0
Field of study inadequately described	18	1.6	14	0.7	21	1.3
Field of study not stated	286	25.0	770	38.2	405	25.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Based on count of persons 15 years and over, excludes overseas visitors and based on place of enumeration.

### 1.7.6 Indigenous fields of study for non-school qualifications

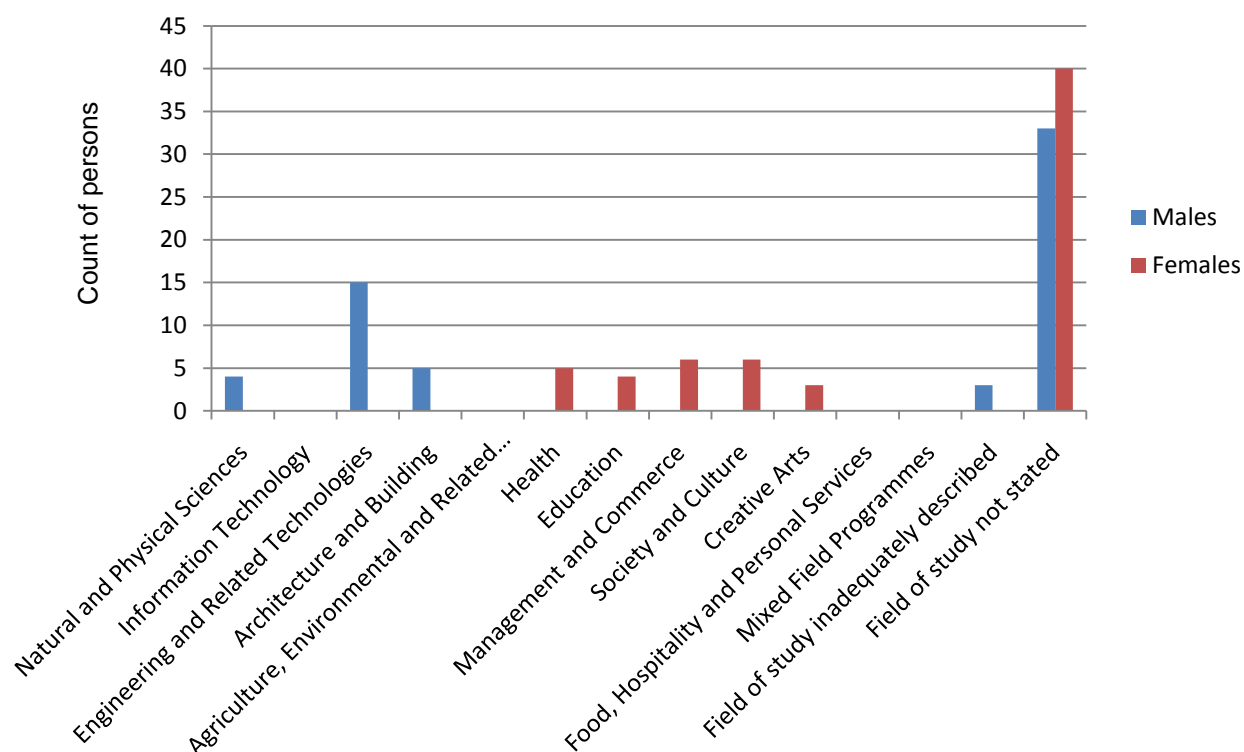
In 2006 there were 60 Indigenous males and 64 Indigenous females aged 15 years and over with a qualification. Table 1.30 and Graph 1.20 show the fields of study for Indigenous males and females for 2006. Fifteen males and no females had non-school qualifications in Engineering and related technologies and five males and no females had qualifications in architecture and building. Six females had qualifications in management and commerce and society and culture, with no males having qualifications in these fields of study.

**Table 1.30: Indigenous Non-School Qualifications (a), Field of Study, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

Field of study	Males	Females
Natural and Physical Sciences	4	0
Information Technology	0	0
Engineering and Related Technologies	15	0
Architecture and Building	5	0
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	0	0
Health	0	5
Education	0	4
Management and Commerce	0	6
Society and Culture	0	6
Creative Arts	0	3
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	0	0
Mixed Field Programmes	0	0
Field of study inadequately described	3	0
Field of study not stated	33	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>

a) based on place of usual residence

**Graph 1.20: Indigenous Non-School Qualifications, Fields of Study, Cloncurry Shire 2006**



### 1.7.7 Educational Institutions attended

Table 1.31 indicates the education institutions attended for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census, based on place of enumeration (based on count of persons attending an educational institution). Features to note are that whilst the population at the time of the 2001 Census was higher than in 1996 and 2006, there was a decline in the numbers of students attending pre schools, infants/primary schools or secondary education but an increase in students attending a technical or further education establishment.

**Table 1.31: Type of educational institution attending, Cloncurry Shire 1996, 2001 and 2006**

<i>Institution*</i>	<i>1996 Census</i>		<i>2001 Census</i>		<i>2006 Census</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pre-school	55	6.0	49	3.2	46	4.5
Infants/Primary:						
Government	308	33.4	312	20.6	258	25.0
Catholic	96	10.4	53	3.5	62	6.0
Other Non Government	3	0.3	11	0.7	3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>31.3</i>
Secondary:						
Government	114	12.4	145	9.6	130	12.6
Catholic	3	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.3
Other Non Government	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>12.9</i>
Technical or Further Educational Institution(a):						
Full-time student:						
Aged 15-24 years	3	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.3
Aged 25 years and over	3	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.4
Part-time student:						
Aged 15-24 years	6	0.7	24	1.6	10	1.0
Aged 25 years and over	18	2.0	40	2.6	21	2.0
Full/Part-time student status not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>3.7</i>
University or other tertiary Institution:						
Full-time student:						
Aged 15-24 years	0	0.0	3	0.2	6	0.6
Aged 25 years and over	0	0.0	6	0.4	5	0.5
Part-time student:						
Aged 15-24 years	13	1.4	11	0.7	6	0.6
Aged 25 years and over	35	3.8	52	3.4	24	2.4
Full/Part-time student status not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Other type of Educational Institution:						
Full-time student	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0
Part-time student	10	1.1	14	0.9	14	1.4
Full/Part-time student status not stated	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Type of educational institution not stated	235	25.5	737	48.8	393	3.8
Overseas visitors	20	2.2	33	2.2	43	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes Technical and Further Education Institution, including TAFE Colleges.

### 1.7.8 Indigenous educational institution attended

Table 1.32 Graph 1.21 shows the educational institution attended for the 2006 Census, based on place of usual residence, for count of persons attending an educational institution. This data illustrates that non Indigenous persons exceed Indigenous persons in terms of higher education, with only 2.4 percent of Indigenous persons attending an educational institution attending a Technical or Further Education Institution or a University or other type of Tertiary education (9.7 percent for non-Indigenous persons). Indigenous persons exceed non-indigenous person attendance in primary school (51.8 percent compared to 42.2 percent) and secondary school (20.6 percent compared to 20.0 percent). Non Indigenous persons exceed Indigenous persons attendance at pre-school (9.2 percent compared to 5.5 percent), Technical or Further Education Institutions (4.6 percent compared to 1.2 percent), University or other Tertiary Institution (5.1 percent compared to 1.2 percent).

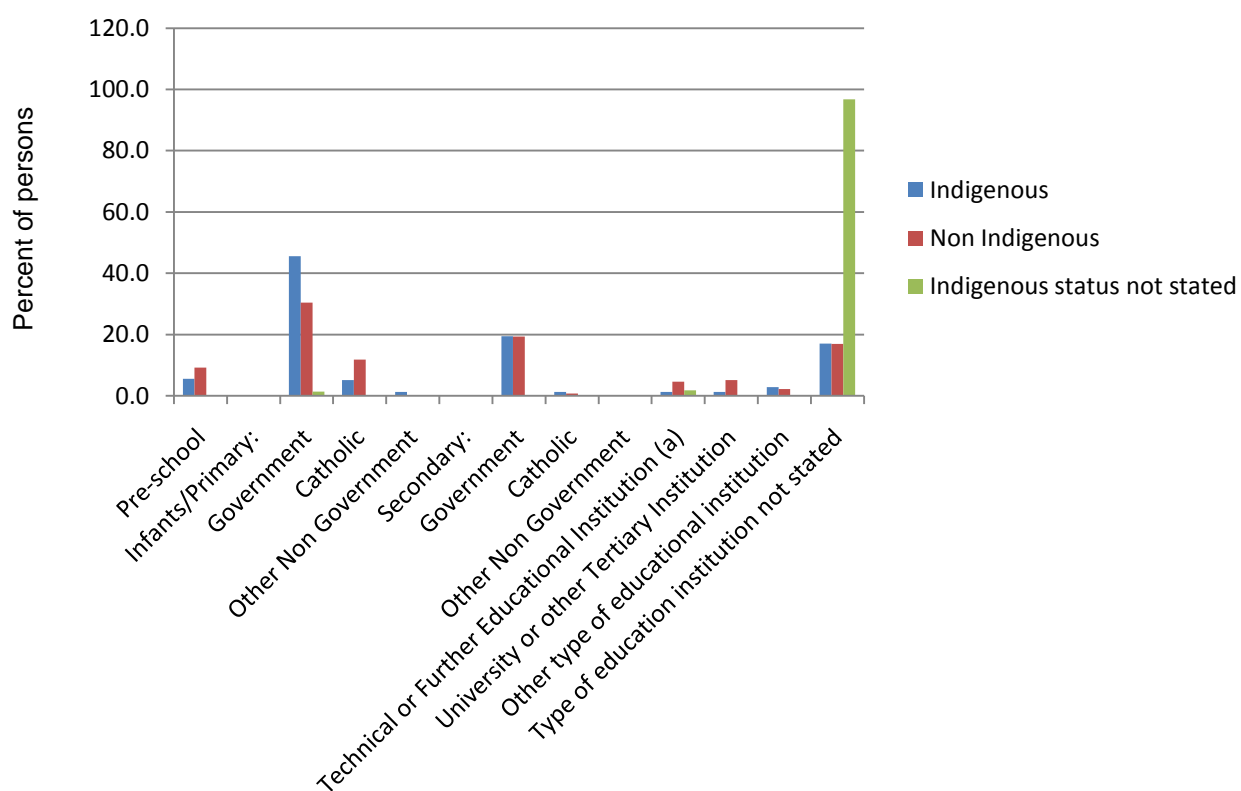
Of the 24 persons in Cloncurry Shire attending a University or other Tertiary Institution, only 3 (12.5 percent) describe themselves as Indigenous. Similarly, of 26 persons enrolled in TAFE, only 3 (12.5 percent) identify themselves as Indigenous Australians.

**Table 1.32: Educational Institution Attended, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non Indigenous</i>		<i>Indigenous status not stated</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Pre-school	14	5.5	38	9.2	0	0.0	52
Infants/Primary:							
Government	115	45.5	126	30.4	3	1.4	244
Catholic	13	5.1	49	11.8	0	0.0	62
Other Non Government	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>309</i>
Secondary:							
Government	49	19.4	80	19.3	0	0.0	129
Catholic	3	1.2	3	0.7	0	0.0	6
Other Non Government	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>135</i>
Technical or Further Educational Institution (a)	3	1.2	19	4.6	4	1.8	26
University or other Tertiary Institution:	3	1.2	21	5.1	0	0.0	24
Other type of educational institution	7	2.8	9	2.2	0	0.0	16
Type of education institution not stated	43	17.0	70	16.9	212	96.8	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>887</b>

(a) Includes Technical and Further Education Institution, including TAFE Colleges.



**Graph 1.21: Educational Institution Attended, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

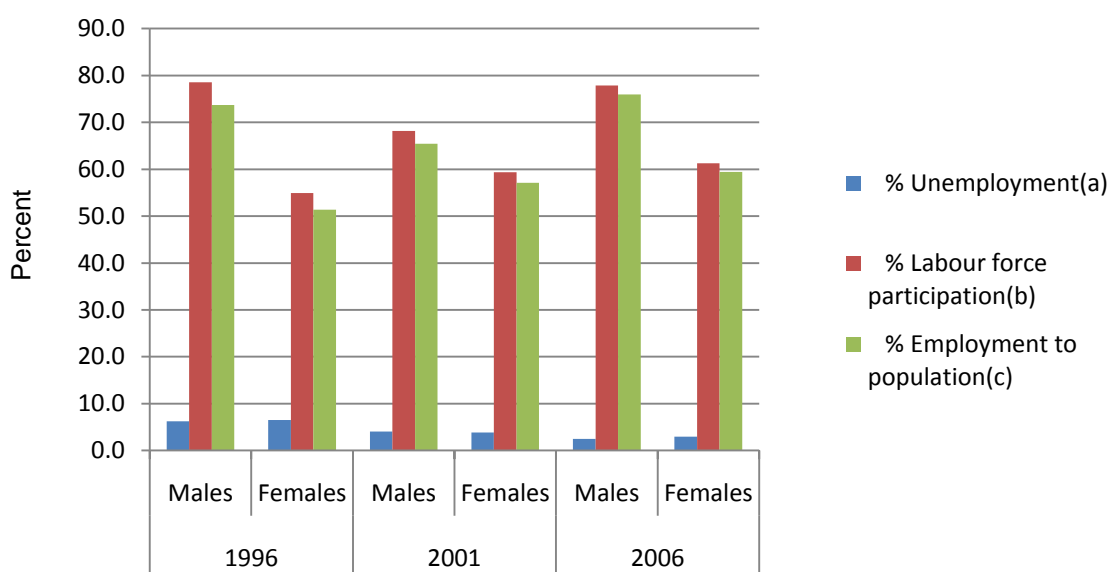
## 1.8 Employment/Unemployment and Labour Force Participation

Table 1.33 shows percent unemployment, percent labour force participation and percent employment to population (based on place of enumeration) for Cloncurry Shire and Queensland for the Census periods 1996, 2001 and 2006. Percent unemployment (the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force) was lower in Cloncurry than for Queensland for all Census periods. Labour force participation (the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over) was higher in Cloncurry Shire than Queensland. Percent employment to population (the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over) was higher in Cloncurry Shire than for Queensland.

**Table 1.33: Percent unemployment, percent labour force participation and percent employment to population, Cloncurry Shire and Queensland, 1996, 2001 and 2006**

Labour Force Participation	1996 Census					
	Cloncurry			Queensland		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
% Unemployment(a)	6.2	6.5	6.3	10.4	8.7	9.7
% Labour force participation(b)	78.6	54.9	69.7	69.6	51.9	60.7
% Employment to population(c)	73.7	51.4	65.3	62.4	47.4	54.8
Labour Force Participation	2001 Census					
	Cloncurry			Queensland		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
% Unemployment(a)	4.1	3.8	4	8.8	7.5	8.2
% Labour force participation(b)	68.2	59.4	65.3	68.0	53.4	60.6
% Employment to population(c)	65.4	57.1	62.7	62.0	49.4	55.6
Labour Force Participation	2006 Census					
	Cloncurry			Queensland		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
% Unemployment(a)	2.5	2.9	2.6	4.4	5.1	4.7
% Labour force participation(b)	77.9	61.2	71.5	66.9	55.5	61.1
% Employment to population(c)	76	59.4	69.6	64.0	52.6	58.2

Graph 1.22 shows the percent unemployment, percent labour force participation and percent employment to population for both males and females in Cloncurry Shire for the Census periods 1996, 2001 and 2006. Males had greater labour force participation and percent employment to population than females for all Census years. Percent unemployment was less for males than females in the 1996 and 2006 Censuses, but in 2001 male unemployment exceeded female unemployment by 0.3 percent.



- (a) The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.  
 (b) The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over.  
 (c) The number of employed persons expressed as percentage of persons aged 15 years and over.

**Graph 1.22: Percent Unemployment, Percent Labour Force Participation and Percent Employment to Population for Males and Females, Cloncurry Shire, 1996, 2001 and 2006**

OESR estimates (based on a smooth series) indicate that the number of unemployed persons (aged 15 years and over) in Cloncurry Shire LGA in the September quarter of 2011 was 116 persons, representing an unemployment rate of 5 percent. This is lower than the 5.5 percent unemployment rate estimated for Queensland for the same quarter (OESR, 2011).

Table 1.34 shows the employment status for Cloncurry Shire in comparison to Queensland for the 2006 Census based on place of usual residence. In 2006, almost 13 percent more persons worked full-time in Cloncurry than Queensland, with 5.5 percent more Queensland persons working part-time than persons residing in Cloncurry Shire in 2006. For the 54 unemployed persons in Cloncurry Shire looking for either full-time or part-time work, the majority (87 percent) were seeking full-time work and the remainder (13 percent) were seeking part-time employment. This compares to Queensland with almost 61 percent seeking full-time employment and the remaining 39 percent seeking part-time work.

**Table 1.34: Employment status, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

Employment status	Cloncurry		Queensland	
	Number of persons	Percent	Number of persons	Percent
Employed, worked:				
Full-time(a)	1,191	50.9	1,180,891	38.1
Part-time	271	11.6	530,504	17.1
Employed, away from work(b)	71	3.0	63,507	2
Hours worked not stated	74	3.2	50,095	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,607</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>1,824,997</i>	<i>58.9</i>
Unemployed, looking for:				
Full-time work	47	2.0	55,142	1.7
Part-time work	7	0.3	35,808	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>90,950</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Total labour force	1,661	71.0	1,915,947	61.8
Not in the labour force	464	19.8	971,828	31.4
Labour force status not stated	213	9.1	210,220	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,097,995</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Count of persons aged 15 years and over, where full-time definition (a) equals 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night and (b) comprises employed persons who did not work any hours in the week prior to Census night.

### 1.8.1 Indigenous Employment/Unemployment and Labour Force Participation

Table 1.35 shows a comparison between the percent unemployment, percent labour force participation and percent employment to population (based on place of usual residence) for Indigenous males and females present in Cloncurry Shire and Queensland in 2006. Unemployment was greater for males than females in Cloncurry in 2006, contrasting with Indigenous unemployment being greater for females than males in Queensland for the same period. Labour force participation was greater for males than females in both Cloncurry Shire and Queensland, and overall participation was greater in Cloncurry Shire than in Queensland. Percent employment to population was also higher for males in both Cloncurry and Queensland, with males having a greater percentage of employment than females in both Cloncurry Shire and Queensland.

**Table 1.35: Indigenous Employment/Unemployment and Labour Force Participation, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

	Cloncurry			Queensland		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
% Unemployment(a)	3.5	2.9	3.3	4.4	5.1	4.7
% Labour force participation(b)	76.7	64.0	71.0	67.7	56.2	61.8
% Employment to population(c)	74.0	62.2	68.7	64.7	53.3	58.9



(a) The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

(b) The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over.

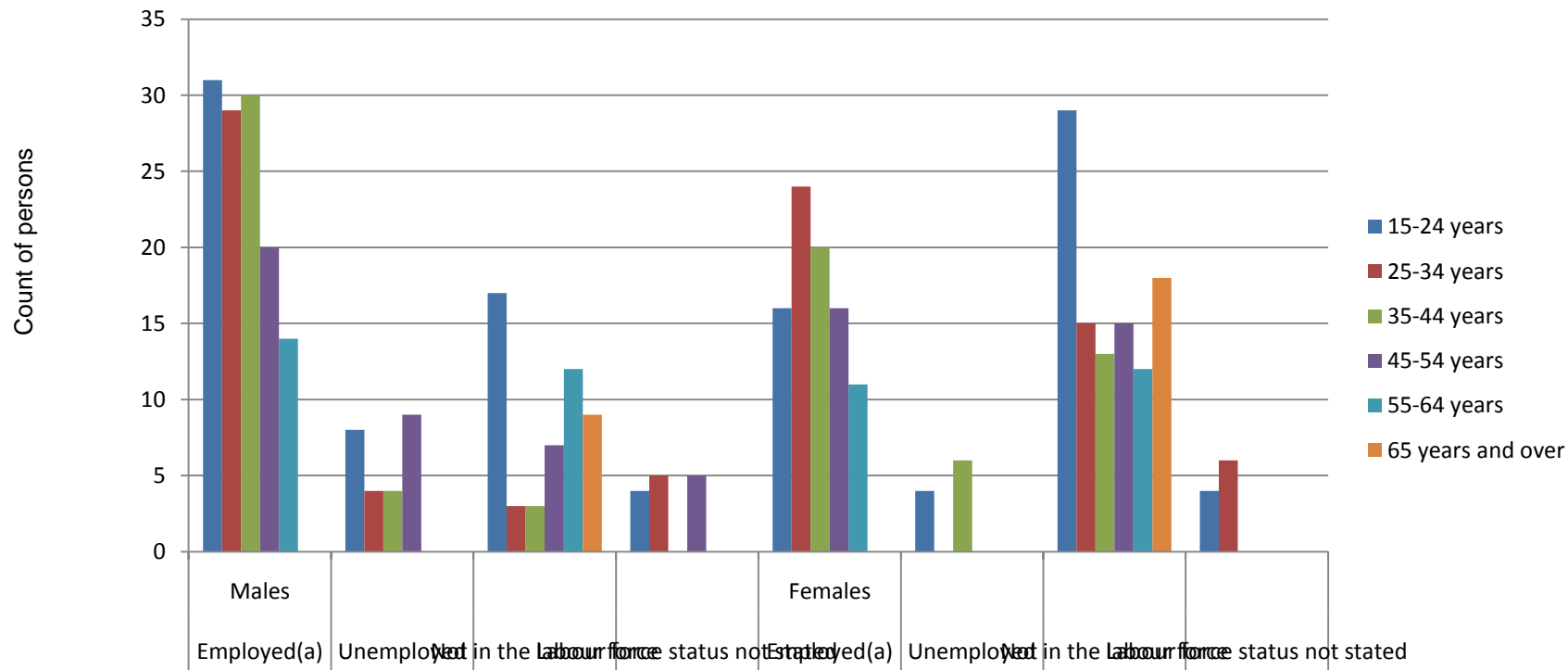
**Graph 1.23: Indigenous Employment/Unemployment and Labour Force Participation, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

The ABS does not undertake research updates that specifically address Indigenous topics such as labour force participation in between Censuses. This limits the extent to which inferences can be made about changes that occur as a consequence of policy decisions such as the Queensland Sustainable Resource Communities Policy (2008).

Table 1.36 and Graph 1.24 shows the labour force status for Indigenous males and females by age. The majority of employed indigenous males are in the 15 to 24 year age bracket, in comparison to the majority of employed indigenous females that are in the 25 to 34 year age bracket. The majority of unemployed males are in the 45-54 year age bracket, in comparison to the 35 to 44 year age bracket for indigenous females.

**Table 1.36: Indigenous male and female labour force status, Cloncurry Shire, 2006**

Labour Force Status	<i>Employed(a)</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>	<i>Labour force status not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>MALES</b>						
15-24 years	31	8	39	17	4	60
25-34 years	29	4	33	3	5	41
35-44 years	30	4	34	3	0	37
45-54 years	20	9	29	7	5	41
55-64 years	14	0	14	12	0	26
65 years and over	0	0	0	9	0	9
Total for males	<b>124</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
15-24 years	16	4	20	29	4	53
25-34 years	24	0	24	15	6	45
35-44 years	20	6	26	13	0	39
45-54 years	16	0	16	15	0	31
55-64 years	11	0	11	12	0	23
65 years and over	0	0	0	18	0	18
Total for females	<b>211</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>423</b>



**Graph 1.24: Indigenous Male and Female Labour Force Status, Cloncurry Shire, 2006**

## 1.9. Industry and Industries of Employment

In terms of the business counts by industry, OESR figures for 2008-2009 (latest available figures) show that industries with the largest numbers of businesses operating in the shire are related to Agriculture (29.6%), followed by construction (14.6%), rental, hiring and real estate services (10.1%) and retail (8.2%) (OESR, 2011). Strategies need to be in place to continue to support the growth of these industry types and to capitalize on local expertise. Table 1.37 shows the counts of registered businesses by industry for Cloncurry Shire in 2008-2009. It should be noted that business counts do not necessarily mirror employment by industry as illustrated in the following sequence of tables and graphs. For example, whilst rental, hiring and real estate services makes up 10.1 percent of all businesses in 2008-2009, this industry only employed 0.8 percent of all employees in 2006. Strategies need to be in place to continue to support their growth, and to capitalise on the expertise within the shire, in addition to strengthening industries that employ the most persons and ensuring a wide range of industries are promoted to ensure a diverse economic base in the shire.

**Table 1.37: Counts of registered businesses (a) by industry (b), Cloncurry Shire, 2008-2009**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Cloncurry Shire</i>		<i>Queensland</i>		<i>Specialisation Ratio(c)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	267	16.6	61,735	3.4	4.91
Mining	213	13.2	30,721	1.7	7.86
Manufacturing	69	4.3	180,212	9.9	0.43
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	13	0.8	18,540	1	0.8
Construction	106	6.6	164,936	9	0.73
Wholesale Trade	32	2	72,075	3.9	0.5
Retail Trade	124	7.7	212,422	11.6	0.66
Accommodation and Food Services	85	5.3	127,631	7	0.76
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	214	13.3	92,614	5.1	2.62
Information Media and Telecommunications	6	0.4	26,347	1.4	0.26
Financial and Insurance Services	14	0.9	52,035	2.9	0.31
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	13	0.8	37,983	2.1	0.39
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10	0.6	102,412	5.6	0.11
Administrative and Support Services	31	1.9	55,705	3.1	0.63
Public Administration and Safety	160	9.9	122,416	6.7	1.48
Education and Training	88	5.5	139,090	7.6	0.72
Health Care and Social Assistance	80	5	186,336	10.2	0.49
Arts and Recreation Services	6	0.4	24,625	1.3	0.28
Other Services	31	1.9	68,361	3.7	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,824,996</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>

(a) Based on employed persons aged 15 years and over

(b) Industry of employment as per ABS 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

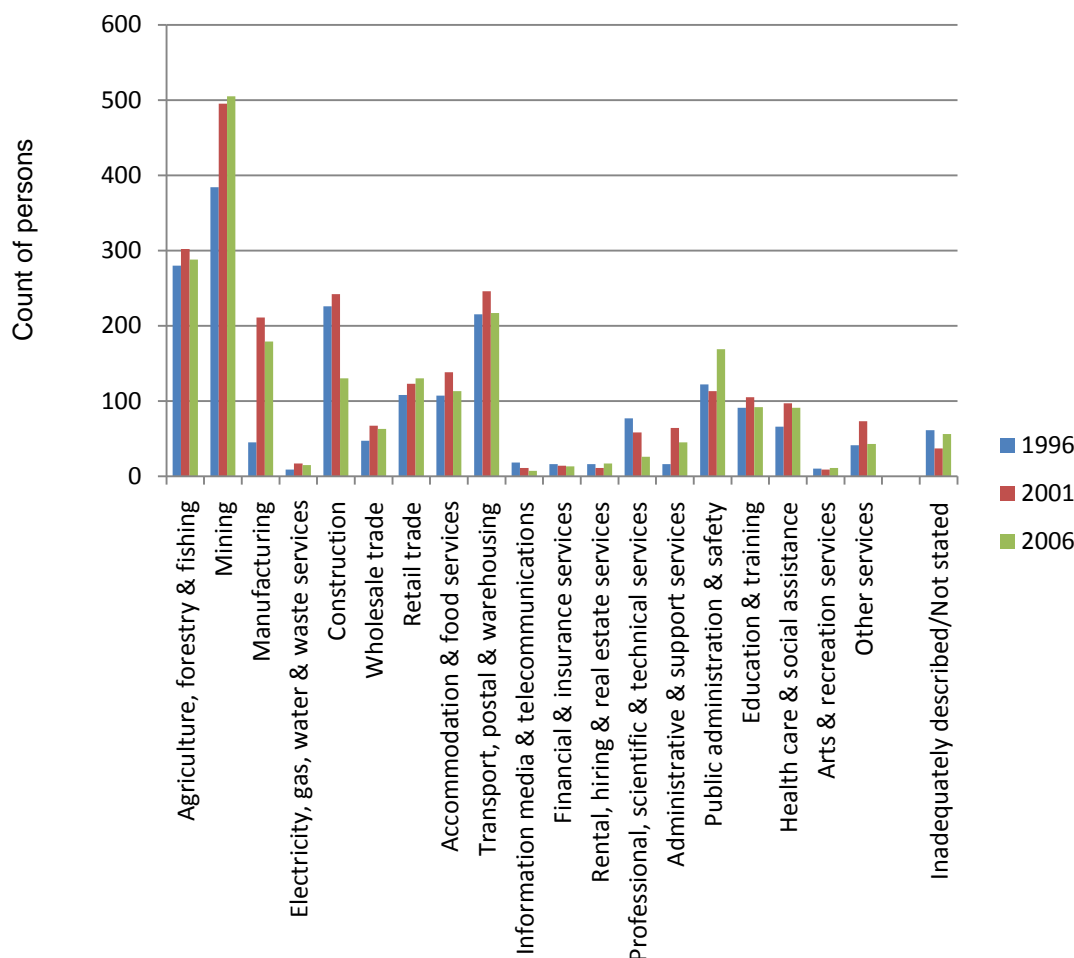
(c) Specialisation ratio is the ratio for the percentage for Cloncurry to the percentage for Queensland



**Table 1.38: Industry of Employment, Cloncurry Shire 1996, 2001, 2006**

Industry of employment	1996 Census						2001 Census						2006 Census					
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%	Count of persons	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	200	14.5	80	13.8	280	14.3	206	12.1	96	13.1	302	12.4	180	12.1	108	14.9	288	13.0
Mining	341	24.8	43	7.4	384	19.6	444	26.1	51	7.0	495	20.3	419	28.3	86	11.8	505	22.9
Manufacturing	40	2.9	5	0.9	45	2.3	185	10.9	26	3.6	211	8.7	161	10.9	18	2.5	179	8.1
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	6	0.4	3	0.5	9	0.4	17	1.0	0	0.0	17	0.7	15	1.0	0	0.0	15	0.7
Construction	197	14.3	29	5.0	226	11.6	207	12.2	35	4.8	242	9.9	105	7.0	25	3.4	130	5.9
Wholesale trade	35	2.5	12	2.1	47	2.4	51	3.0	16	2.2	67	2.8	53	3.6	10	1.4	63	2.9
Retail trade	37	2.7	71	12.3	108	5.5	40	2.4	83	11.3	123	5.1	45	3.0	85	11.7	130	5.9
Accommodation & food services	39	2.8	68	11.7	107	5.5	50	2.9	88	12.0	138	5.6	44	3.0	69	9.5	113	5.1
Transport, postal & warehousing	180	13.1	35	6.0	215	11.0	209	12.3	37	5.0	246	10.1	196	13.2	21	2.9	217	9.8
Information media & telecommunications	15	1.1	3	0.5	18	0.9	8	0.5	3	0.4	11	0.5	7	0.5	0	0.0	7	0.3
Financial & insurance services	8	0.6	8	1.4	16	0.8	5	0.3	9	1.2	14	0.6	4	0.3	9	1.2	13	0.6
Rental, hiring & real estate services	9	0.7	7	1.2	16	0.8	6	0.4	5	0.7	11	0.5	9	0.6	8	1.1	17	0.8
Professional, scientific & technical services	66	4.8	11	1.9	77	3.9	51	3.0	7	1.0	58	2.4	16	1.1	10	1.4	26	1.2
Administrative & support services	9	0.7	7	1.2	16	0.8	48	2.8	16	2.2	64	2.6	20	1.3	25	3.4	45	2.0
Public administration & safety	83	6.0	39	6.7	122	6.2	66	3.9	47	6.4	113	4.6	93	6.3	76	10.5	169	7.6
Education & training	20	1.5	71	12.3	91	4.7	18	1.0	87	11.9	105	4.3	18	1.2	74	10.2	92	4.2
Health care & social assistance	16	1.2	50	8.6	66	3.4	14	0.8	83	11.3	97	4.0	19	1.3	72	9.9	91	4.1
Arts & recreation services	5	0.4	5	0.9	10	0.5	5	0.3	4	0.5	9	0.4	11	0.7	0	0.0	11	0.5
Other services	26	1.9	15	2.6	41	2.1	45	2.6	28	3.8	73	3.0	30	2.0	13	1.8	43	1.9
Inadequately described/Not stated	44	3.2	17	2.9	61	3.1	26	1.5	11	1.5	37	1.5	38	2.6	18	2.5	56	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>

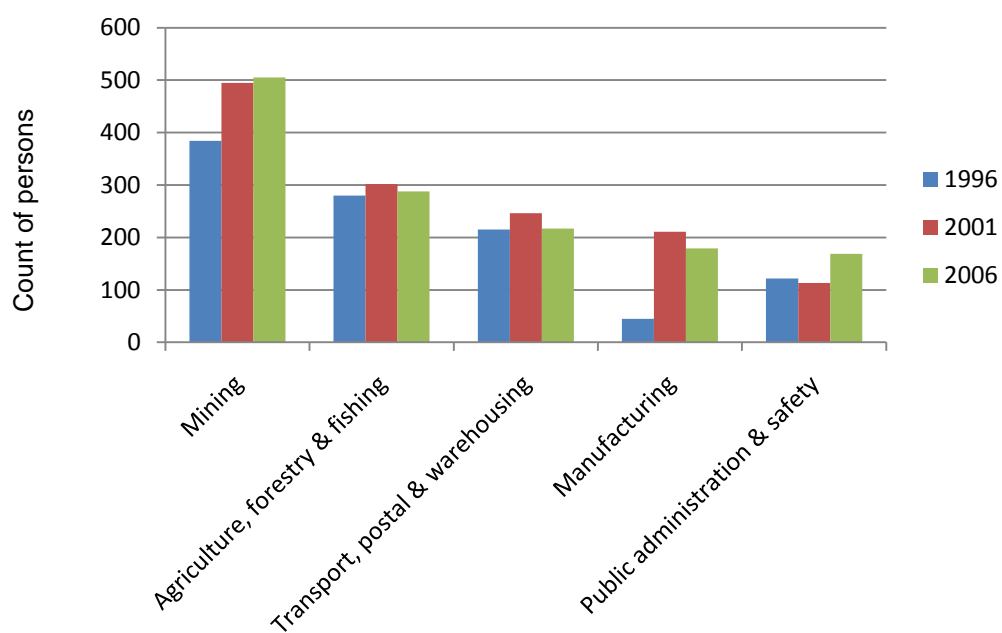
\*based on place of enumeration, based on persons 15 years and over, excludes overseas visitors.



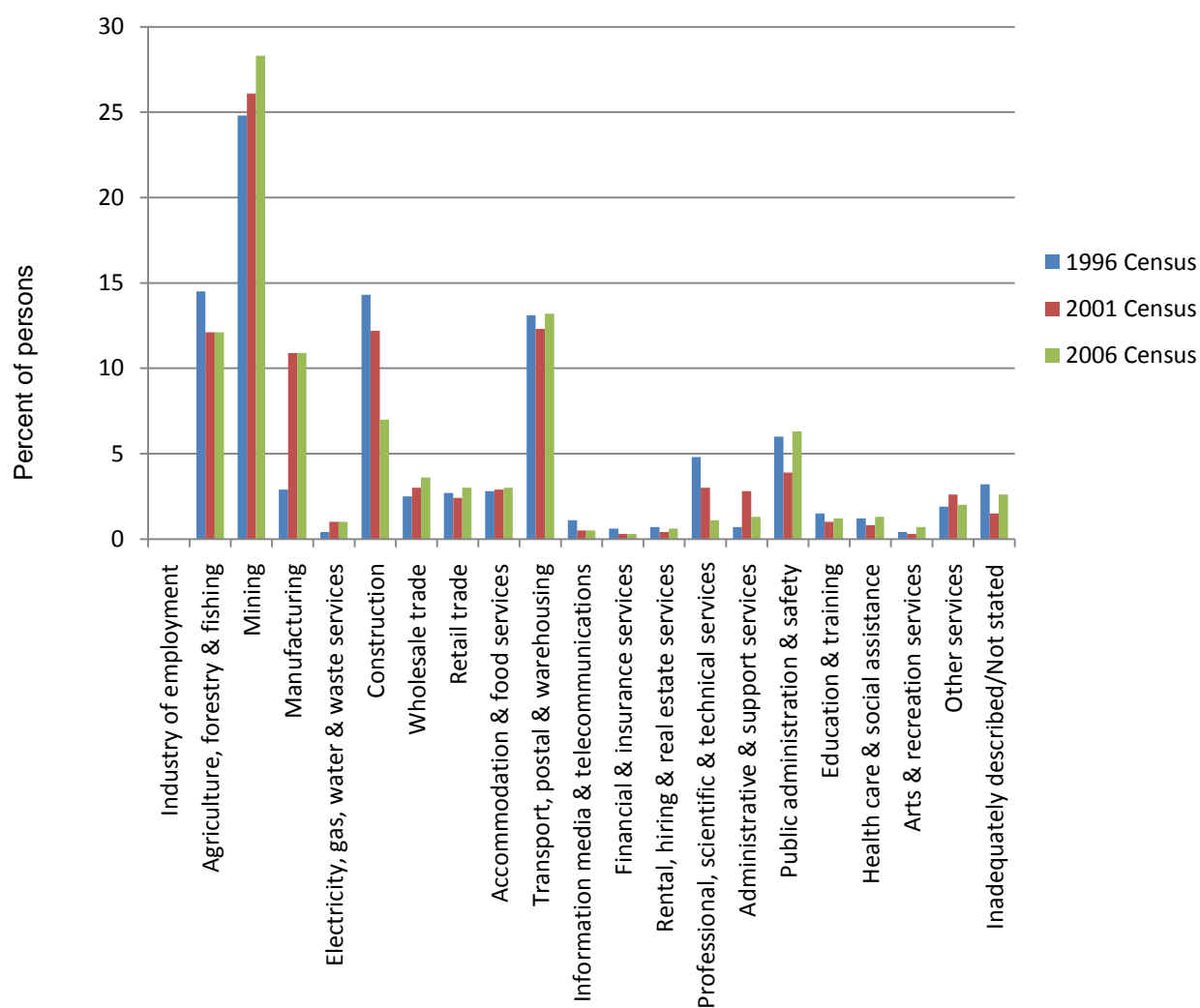
**Graph 1.25: Industry of Employment Cloncurry Shire 1996, 2001 and 2006**

Table 1.38 and Graph 1.25 illustrate the Industry of Employment based on counts of persons for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. In 2006, the top five industries were mining; agriculture, forestry and fishing; transport, postal and warehousing, manufacturing and public administration and safety. Graph 1.26 illustrates the numbers of persons employed in the top five industries only for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census. 2006 Census data for Agriculture, forestry and fishing and transport, postal and warehousing sectors have employment levels approximating 1996 levels, however mining, public administration and safety and manufacturing show marked increases in employment in comparison to 1996 levels. There is significant variation in industry of employment based on place of enumeration and place of usual residence, for example the total number of people employed in mining in the shire is 26.7 percent compared to the total residential population employed in mining which is 13.2 percent.

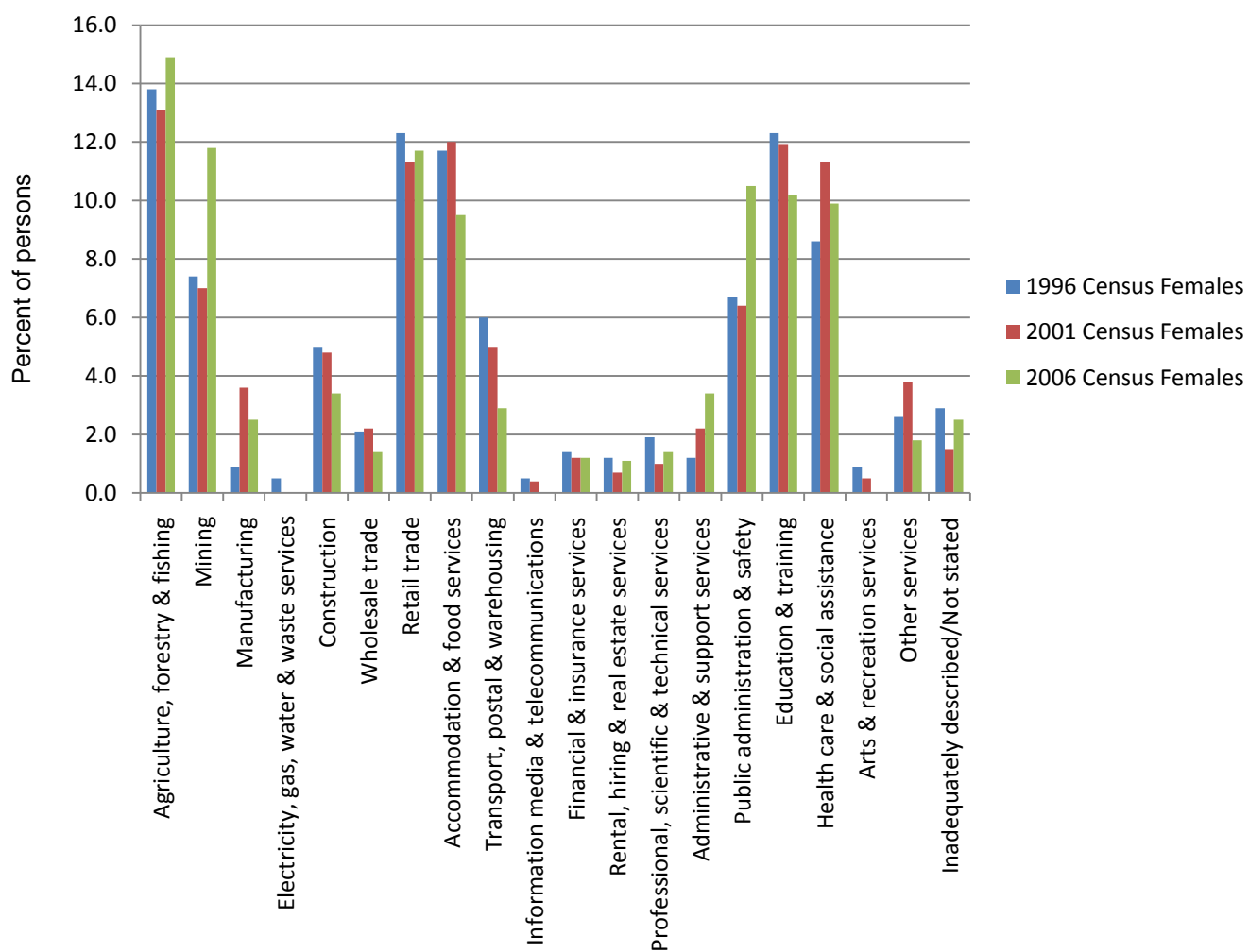
Graph 1.27 and 1.28 show industry of employment in Cloncurry Shire for males and females across the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census periods. There was a large rise in the numbers of females employed in the mining industry in 2006, and females dominated the education and training and health and social assistance sectors.



**Graph 1.26: Top Five Industries 1996 to 2006, Cloncurry Shire**



**Graph 1.27: Industry of Employment for Males, Cloncurry Shire 1996 to 2006 Census**



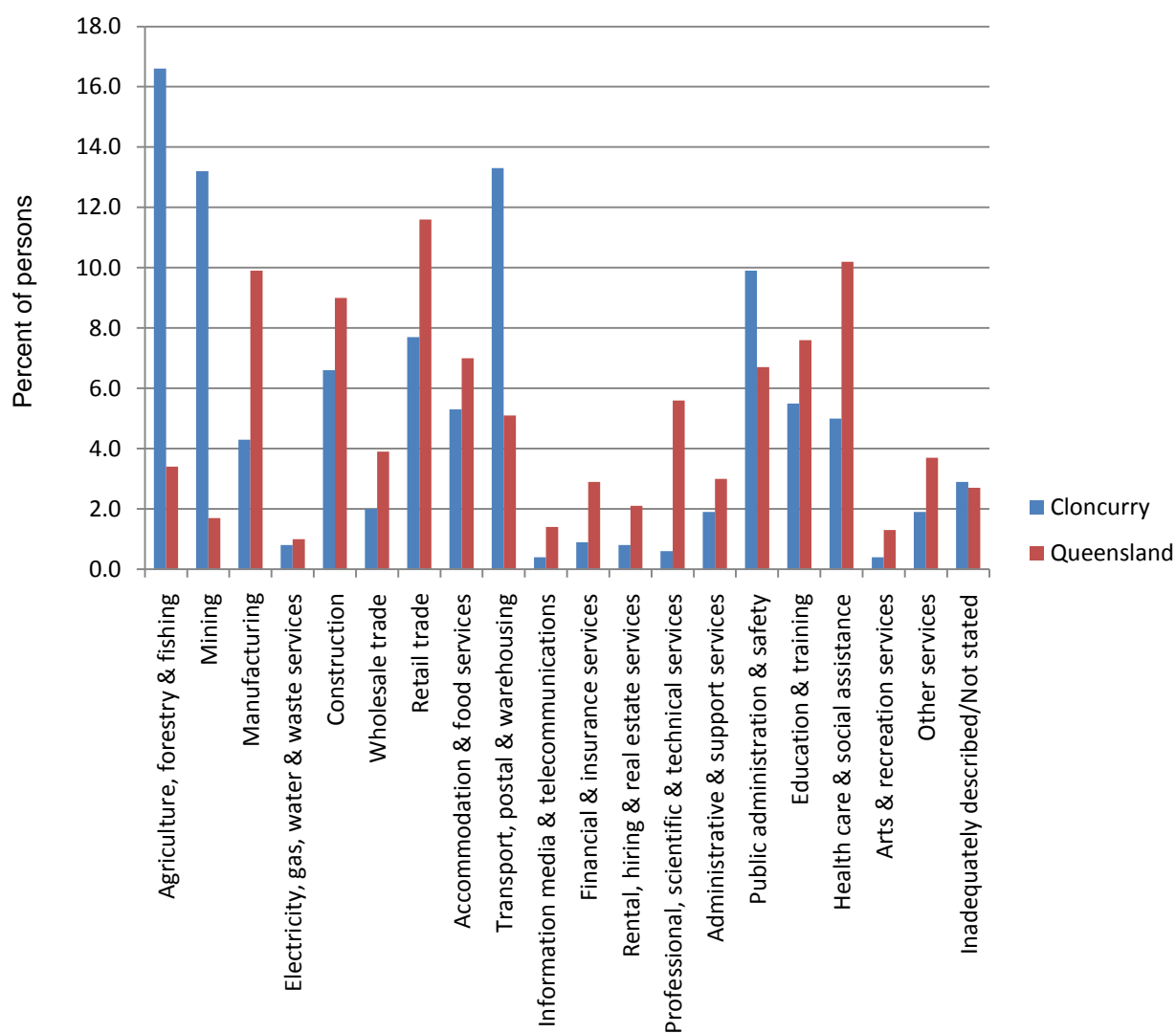
**Graph 1.28: Industry of Employment for Females, Cloncurry Shire 1996 to 2006**  
**Census**

Table 1.39 and Graph 1.29 provide a comparison of industry of employment based on the 2006 Census for Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland. These results reflect that Cloncurry has limited employment opportunities in many industries, in particular manufacturing; construction; wholesale trade; retail trade; information media and telecommunications; financial and insurances services; rental, hiring and real estate; professional, scientific and technical services and health care and social assistance. In Cloncurry the top five industries of employment employ 60.7 percent of the employed population, whereas in Queensland the top five industries of employment employ 48.3 percent of the employed population.

**Table 1.39: Industry of employment (a) Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

Industry of employment	2006 Census			
	Cloncurry		Queensland	
	Count of persons	Percent	Count of persons	Percent
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	267	16.6	61,735	3.4
Mining	213	13.2	30,721	1.7
Manufacturing	69	4.3	180,212	9.9
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	13	0.8	18,540	1.0
Construction	106	6.6	164,936	9.0
Wholesale trade	32	2.0	72,075	3.9
Retail trade	124	7.7	212,422	11.6
Accommodation & food services	85	5.3	127,631	7.0
Transport, postal & warehousing	214	13.3	92,614	5.1
Information media & telecommunications	6	0.4	26,347	1.4
Financial & insurance services	14	0.9	52,035	2.9
Rental, hiring & real estate services	13	0.8	37,983	2.1
Professional, scientific & technical services	10	0.6	102,412	5.6
Administrative & support services	31	1.9	55,705	3.0
Public administration & safety	160	9.9	122,416	6.7
Education & training	88	5.5	139,090	7.6
Health care & social assistance	80	5.0	186,336	10.2
Arts & recreation services	6	0.4	24,625	1.3
Other services	31	1.9	68,361	3.7
Inadequately described/Not stated	47	2.9	48,800	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,824,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Based on place of usual residence, count of persons aged 15 years and over.



**Graph 1.29: Industry of employment, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 2006**

### 1.9.1 Indigenous employment by Industry

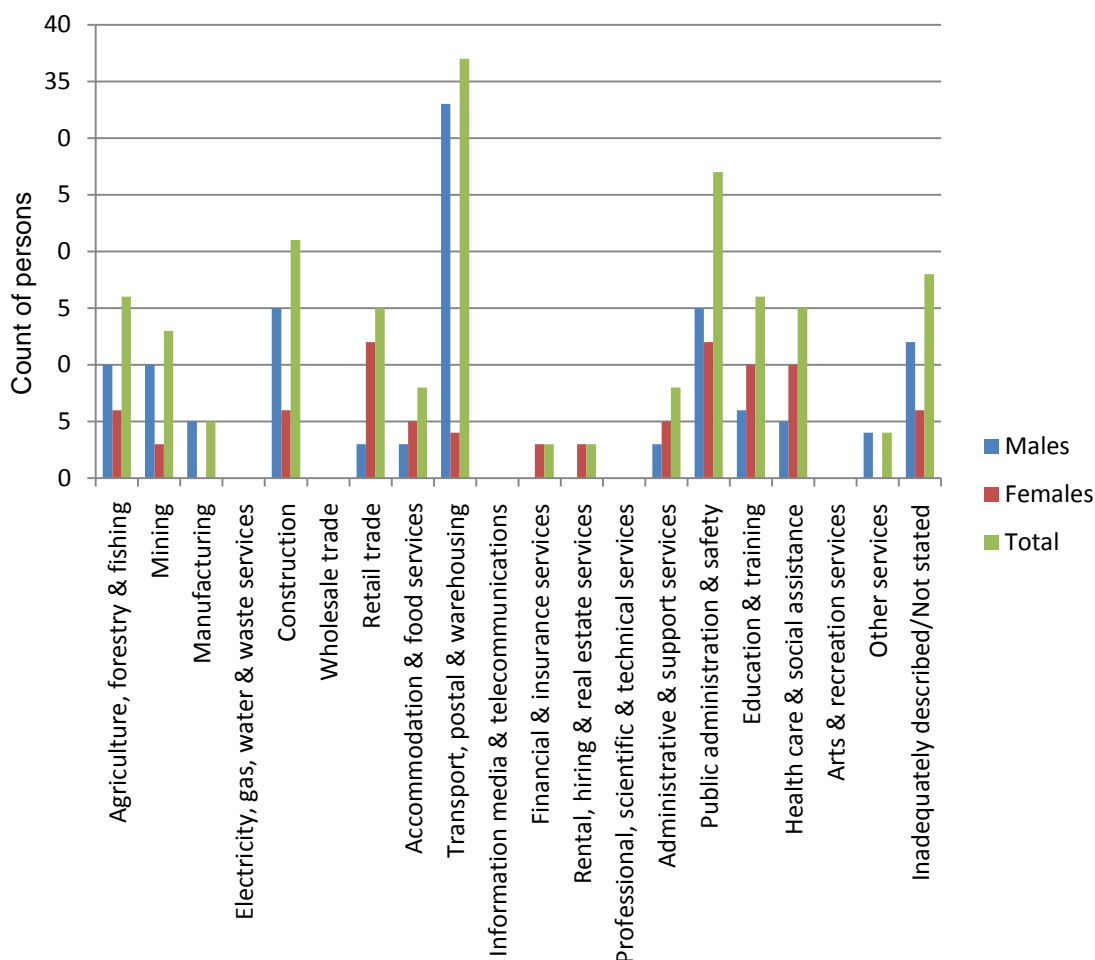
Table 1.40 and Graph 1.30 show the numbers of Indigenous persons employed in each industry for the 2006 Census. For Indigenous persons, the top five industries of employment were transport, postal and warehousing; public administration and safety; construction; and equally agriculture, forestry and fishing and education and training. Indigenous persons are underrepresented in the mining industry.

**Table 1.40: Indigenous industry of employment (a) Cloncurry Shire 2006**

<i>Industry of Employment</i>	<i>2006 Census</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10	6	16
Mining	10	3	13
Manufacturing	5	0	5
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	0	0	0
Construction	15	6	21
Wholesale trade	0	0	0
Retail trade	3	12	15
Accommodation & food services	3	5	8
Transport, postal & warehousing	33	4	37
Information media & telecommunications	0	0	0
Financial & insurance services	0	3	3
Rental, hiring & real estate services	0	3	3
Professional, scientific & technical services	0	0	0
Administrative & support services	3	5	8
Public administration & safety	15	12	27
Education & training	6	10	16
Health care & social assistance	5	10	15
Arts & recreation services	0	0	0
Other services	4	0	4
Inadequately described/Not stated	12	6	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>209</b>

(a) Based on place of usual residence, persons aged 15 years or higher





**Graph 1.30: Indigenous industry of employment, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

### 1.10 Households

Table 1.41 shows the type of dwellings family households and lone, group and other households resided in for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census based on count of occupied private dwellings. Separate households make up the main housing option for both family households and lone, group and other households. The number of couple families with no children has increased from 192 in 1996 to 245 at the time of the 2006 Census. Couple families with children have decreased from 368 in 1996 to 357 in 2001 and 305 in 2006. The number of one parent families residing in Cloncurry Shire in 2006 is similar to 1996 levels, with 90 households in 1996 to 87 households in 2006, however there were 108 lone persons households at the time of the 2001 Census. Whilst lone person households usually reside in separate houses, between 21 and 24 percent (depending on Census date) reside in flats, units or apartments. The numbers of group households has increased over time, with 38 in 1996, 50 in 2001 and 45 in 2006.

**Table 1.41: Dwelling type for family households and lone, group and other households, Cloncurry Shire 1996, 2001 and 2006**

	Family households					Lone, group and other households			
	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Total	Lone person household	Group household	Other household	Total
	1996 CENSUS								
Separate house	160	348	82	10	600	134	32	47	813
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with one or two storeys	3	5	0	0	8	15	0	0	23
Flat, unit or apartment	12	5	5	0	22	48	6	9	85
Other dwelling*	17	7	3	0	27	26	0	124	177
Dwelling structure not stated	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	8	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,112</b>
	2001 CENSUS								
Separate house	174	333	97	14	618	132	35	62	847
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with one or two storeys	11	3	3	0	17	18	4	3	42
Flat, unit or apartment	12	3	0	3	18	56	8	9	91
Other dwelling*	10	7	3	0	20	16	3	45	84
Dwelling structure not stated	18	11	5	0	34	19	0	89	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1,206</b>
	2006 CENSUS								
Separate house	209	290	81	10	590	170	41	69	870
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with one or two storeys	3	3	3	0	9	4	0	4	17
Flat, unit or apartment	13	3	3	3	22	64	4	9	99
Other dwelling*	20	6	0	3	29	26	0	128	183
Dwelling structure not stated	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,175</b>

\*Other dwelling can include caravans, cabins, houseboats, improvised home, tent, sleepers out, House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.

## 2.0 Housing Profile

Table 2.1 shows selected medians and averages (based on place of enumeration) related to housing in Cloncurry Shire and Queensland for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census based on place of enumeration. For all Census periods, median housing loan repayments and median rents are significantly lower than median rates for Queensland.

**Table 2.1: Selected medians and averages, Cloncurry Shire versus Queensland, 1996 to 2006**

	<i>Census year</i>					
	<i>1996</i>		<i>2001</i>		<i>2006</i>	
	Cloncurry	Queensland	Cloncurry	Queensland	Cloncurry	Queensland
Median age of persons	31	33	32	35	34	36
Median individual income (\$/weekly)	411	286	602	359	731	474
Median family income (\$/weekly)	736	702	1,071	871	1,348	1,154
Median household income (\$/weekly)	623	597	863	749	1,140	1,031
Median housing loan repayment (\$/monthly)	563	800	802	867	988	1,300
Median rent (\$/weekly)	60	125	70	145	75	200
Average number of persons per bedroom	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Average household size	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6

High numbers of Indigenous persons reside in rental properties. Fifty-one properties or (10 percent of the rental market) are Mitakoodi managed housing and 71 properties are owned and rented out by a state housing authority (14 percent of the rental market in Cloncurry). In addition, 33 percent of the rental market comprises persons living in government owned and subsidized housing (ABS 2007 Series Profile). These figures explain why the average rent per week in Cloncurry in 2006 was \$75 per week, and the rent paid is thus not necessarily indicative of the market rate for the property but reflects the rate set by the agency that owns the property.

Table 2.2 illustrates the tenure type and landlord type by dwelling structure for Cloncurry in 2006, based on count of occupied private dwellings. Of 963 occupied private dwellings, 499 (51.8 percent) were rented, 230 (23.9 percent) were fully owned and 18.4 percent were being purchased. In comparison to Queensland, 31.1 percent of occupied private dwellings are rented in Queensland, almost 31.6 percent fully owned, and almost 33.8 percent being purchased. Thus the Cloncurry rental rate is just over 20 percent higher than the rental rate for Queensland and home purchasing in Cloncurry is over 18 percent less than the home purchasing rate for Queensland.

**Table 2.2: Tenure type by Dwelling Structure, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

<i>Tenure type and dwelling structure</i>	<i>Separate house</i>	<i>Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.</i>	<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>	<i>Other dwelling</i>	<i>Dwelling structure not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	Count						%
Fully owned	199	0	3	28	0	230	23.9
Being purchased	168	0	5	4	0	177	18.4
Rented:							
Real estate agent	20	0	3	0	0	23	2.4
State or territory housing authority	58	7	22	0	0	87	9.0
Person not in same household	91	0	11	0	0	102	10.6
Housing co- operative/community/church group	39	0	26	0	0	65	6.7
Other landlord type	153	3	16	15	0	187	19.4
Landlord type not stated	35	0	0	0	0	35	3.6
<i>Total</i>	396	10	78	15	0	499	51.8
Other tenure type	15	3	0	3	0	21	2.2
Tenure type not stated	23	0	4	9	0	36	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Of 963 occupied private dwellings counted in Cloncurry Shire in 2006, 218 were classified as dwellings with at least one Indigenous person who was resident at the time of Census.

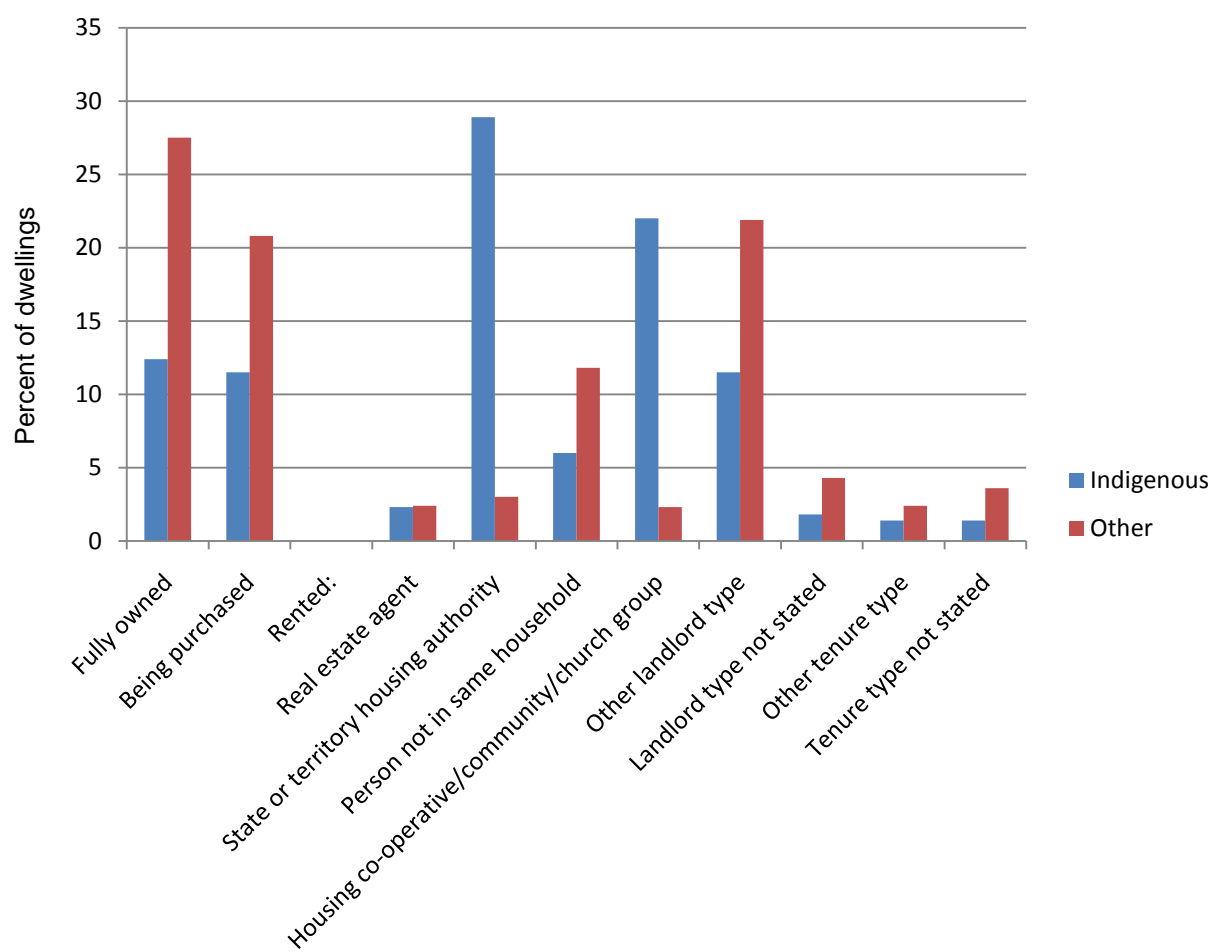
Tables 2.3 and 2.4 and Graph 2.1 provide a comparison of tenure type for Indigenous and non-Indigenous households for Cloncurry Shire at the time of the 2006 Census. Features to note are that 'Other' (or non-Indigenous) household types dominate the *fully owned* or *being purchased* tenure types and households with an Indigenous person present dominate the *state or territory housing authority* and housing co-operative/community/church group tenure types.

**Table 2.3: Indigenous Tenure type by Dwelling Structure, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

<i>Tenure type and dwelling structure</i>	<i>Separate house</i>	<i>Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.</i>	<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>	<i>Other dwelling</i>	<i>Dwelling structure not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	Count						Percent
Fully owned	27	0	0	0	0	27	12.4
Being purchased	25	0	0	0	0	25	11.5
Rented:							
Real estate agent	5	0	0	0	0	5	2.3
State or territory housing authority	43	8	12	0	0	63	28.9
Person not in same household	13	0	0	0	0	13	6.0
Housing co- operative/community/church group	38	0	10	0	0	48	22.0
Other landlord type	22	0	0	3	0	25	11.5
Landlord type not stated	4	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>72.5</i>
Other tenure type	3	0	0	0	0	3	1.4
Tenure type not stated	5	0	0	0	0	5	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2.4: Non-Indigenous (Other) Tenure type by Dwelling Structure, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

<i>Tenure type and dwelling structure</i>	<i>Separate house</i>	<i>Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.</i>	<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>	<i>Other dwelling</i>	<i>Dwelling structure not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	Count						%
Fully owned	171	0	3	31	0	205	27.5
Being purchased	144	0	4	7	0	155	20.8
Rented:							
Real estate agent	15	0	3	0	0	18	2.4
State or territory housing authority	12	0	10	0	0	22	3.0
Person not in same household	77	0	11	0	0	88	11.8
Housing co- operative/community/church group	3	0	14	0	0	17	2.3
Other landlord type	130	3	17	13	0	163	21.9
Landlord type not stated	32	0	0	0	0	32	4.3
<i>Total</i>	269	3	55	13	0	340	45.6
Other tenure type	12	3	0	3	0	18	2.4
Tenure type not stated	20	0	7	0	0	27	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>100</b>



**Graph 2.1: Comparison Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (Other) Tenure type by Dwelling Structure, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

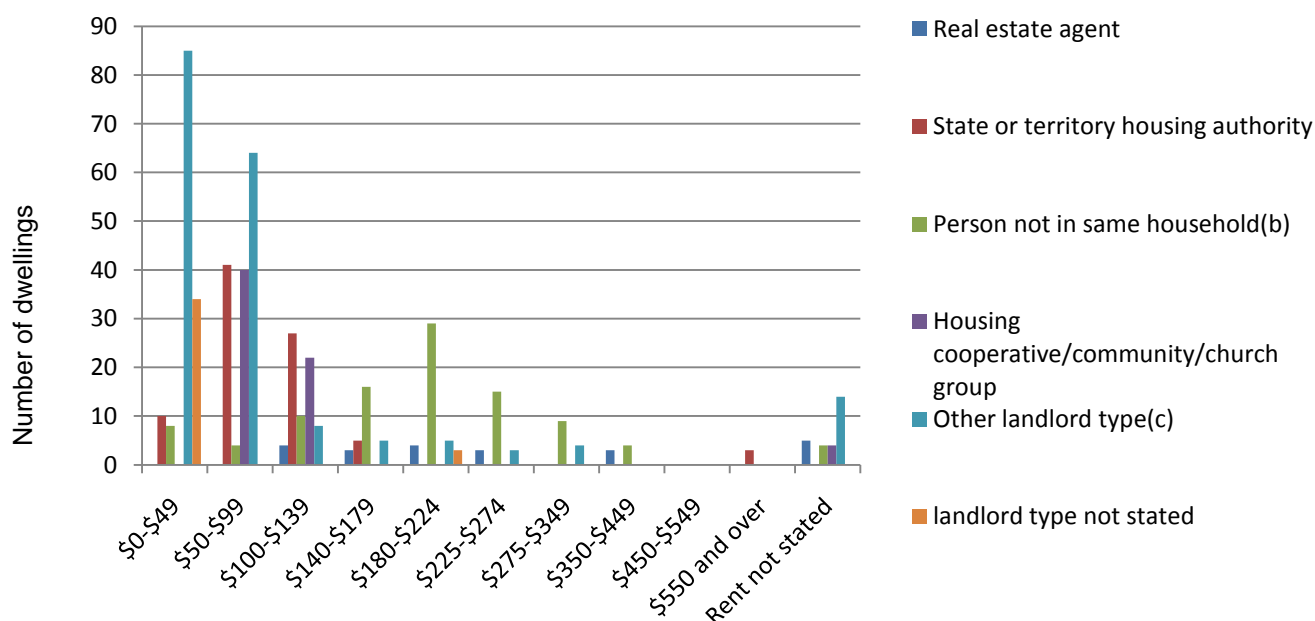
## 2.1 Rental prices

Table 2.5 and Graph 2.2 shows rental prices per week based on count of occupied private dwellings. A notable feature of the graph is the 85 occupied private dwellings of \$0-\$49 rent classified as *Other landlord type (a)*. A reason for this may be the high number of 'employer-other employer'(private) tenancy arrangements, where potentially rents are being subsidized by employers in the mining and related service industries to attract and retain employees. To provide a comparison, only 6.6 percent of occupied private dwellings are classified as tenure type *Other landlord type (a)* for Queensland, which compares to 37.8 percent in Cloncurry.

**Table 2.5: Rental prices, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

Weekly rent	Real estate agent	State or territory housing authority	Person not in same household(b)	Housing cooperative/ community/ church group	Other landlord type(a)	landlord type not stated	Total
\$0-\$49	0	10	8	0	85	34	137
\$50-\$99	0	41	4	40	64	0	149
\$100-\$139	4	27	10	22	8	0	71
\$140-\$179	3	5	16	0	5	0	29
\$180-\$224	4	0	29	0	5	3	41
\$225-\$274	3	0	15	0	3	0	21
\$275-\$349	0	0	9	0	4	0	13
\$350-\$449	3	0	4	0	0	0	7
\$450-\$549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$550 and over	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Rent not stated	5	0	4	4	14	0	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>498</b>

(a) Comprises dwellings being rented through a 'Residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas)', 'Employer-government (includes Defence Housing Authority)' and 'Employer-other employer' (private)



**Graph 2.2: Rental prices, Cloncurry Shire 2006**



Average weekly rents for Cloncurry remain significantly lower than average weekly rents for Queensland (see Table 2.1 selected medians and averages. According to the Queensland Government Department of Communities (2008), rental affordability in Cloncurry is relatively high in comparison to Queensland and the percentage of Centrelink clients that rent privately are deemed to be in less housing stress than Queensland Centrelink clients. However, whilst rental affordability in Cloncurry appears better than the state average, private vacancy rates for Cloncurry are low, at only 1.8 percent in 2008 (Queensland Government Department of Communities, 2008) thus securing accommodation is likely to be difficult in such a tight rental market.

It should be noted that *weekly rent* is the weekly rent paid for a dwelling and is applicable to occupied private dwellings being rented, including rent free accommodation. However subsidised arrangements are skewing weekly rent figures towards the low end because advertised rent prices per week are much greater than indicated by Census data. For example, RP Data (2009) indicates that in 2009 the median house price in Cloncurry was \$250,000 and weekly median advertised rent was \$340. Given the discrepancy between weekly rents from Census data and weekly rents from advertised prices, rental housing affordability may be of concern and should be the subject of further investigation.

It has been reported in some Social Impact Assessments undertaken for proposed resource developments in Cloncurry Shire that there is no housing stress or affordability issue due to recent lower house prices on the market. Moreover, quotes from the Australian Property Monitors (2011) shows that the median house price has fallen from \$233,000 in 2007 to \$195,000 in 2011. However these assessments of affordability have failed to take into account that less houses were being sold, with very few houses on the market because of high demand for properties in Cloncurry. These lowered median prices reflect the fact that only vacant land is being sold - as the housing stock which is more expensive is less likely to turn over.

### 2.1.1 Indigenous rent and tenure

Table 2.6 and Graphs 2.3 and 2.4 illustrate the weekly rent by tenure type for households with an Indigenous person present on Census night in 2006 and for households without an Indigenous person present on Census night (classified as *other* households).

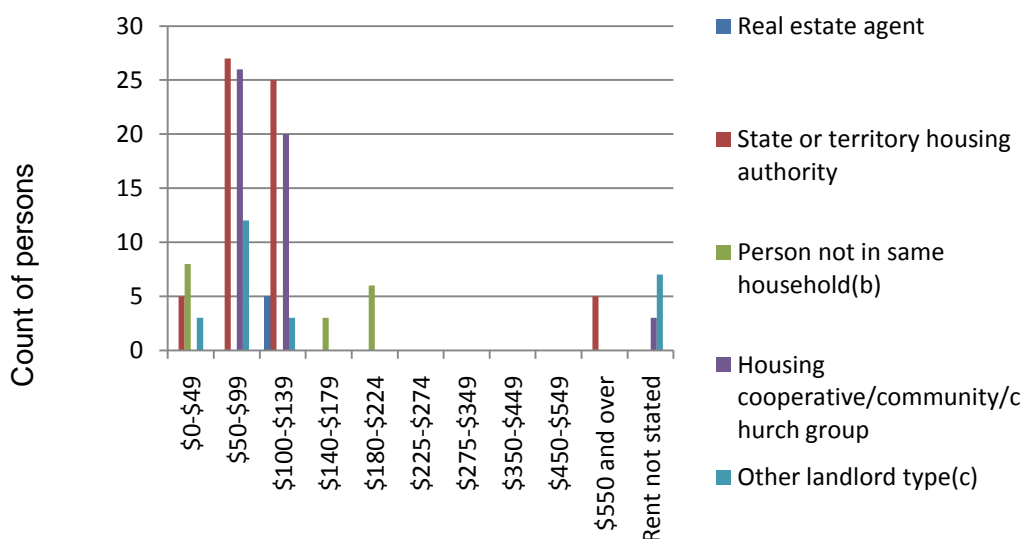
**Table 2.6: Weekly rent by tenure type (a), Indigenous and other households, Cloncurry Shire 2006.**

Weekly Rent	Real estate agent		State or territory housing authority		Person not in same household(b)		Housing cooperative/co mmunity/church group		Other landlord type (c)		landlord type not stated		Total	
	Indig.	Other	Indig	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig	Other	Indig	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other
\$0-\$49	0	0	5	4	8	3	0	0	3	82	0	34	16	123
\$50-\$99	0	0	27	13	0	5	26	13	12	51	0	0	65	82
\$100-\$139	5	0	25	3	0	7	20	3	3	7	0	0	53	20
\$140-\$179	0	3	0	4	3	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	26
\$180-\$224	0	3	0	0	6	23	0	0	0	6	0	3	6	35
\$225-\$274	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	19
\$275-\$349	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13
\$350-\$449	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
\$450-\$549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$550 and over	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Rent not stated	0	4	0	0	0	5	3	0	7	7	0	0	10	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>342</b>

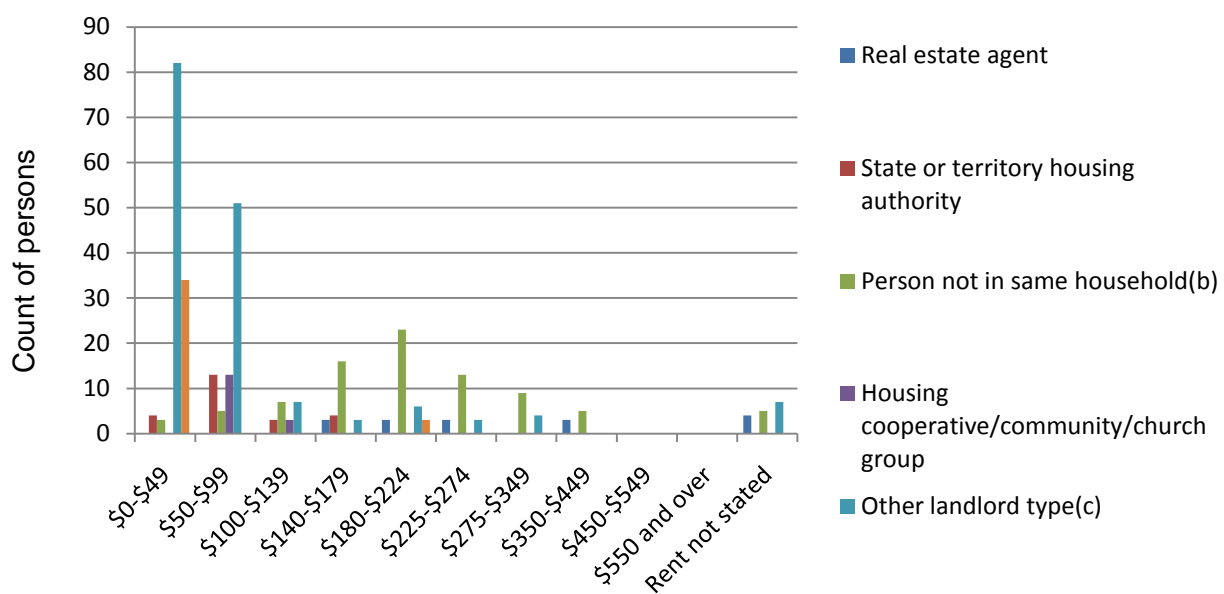
(a) Based on count of occupied private dwellings

(b) Comprises dwellings being rented from a parent/other relative or other person

(c) includes dwellings being rented through a residential park, employer-government e.g. Defence Housing Australia and employer-other employer (private).



**Graph 2.3: Weekly Rent by Tenure Type for Indigenous Households, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

**Graph 2.4: Weekly Rent by Tenure Type for Other Households, Cloncurry Shire 2006**

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